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
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# ITALIAN GRAMMAR

——  
G. VANDERHART

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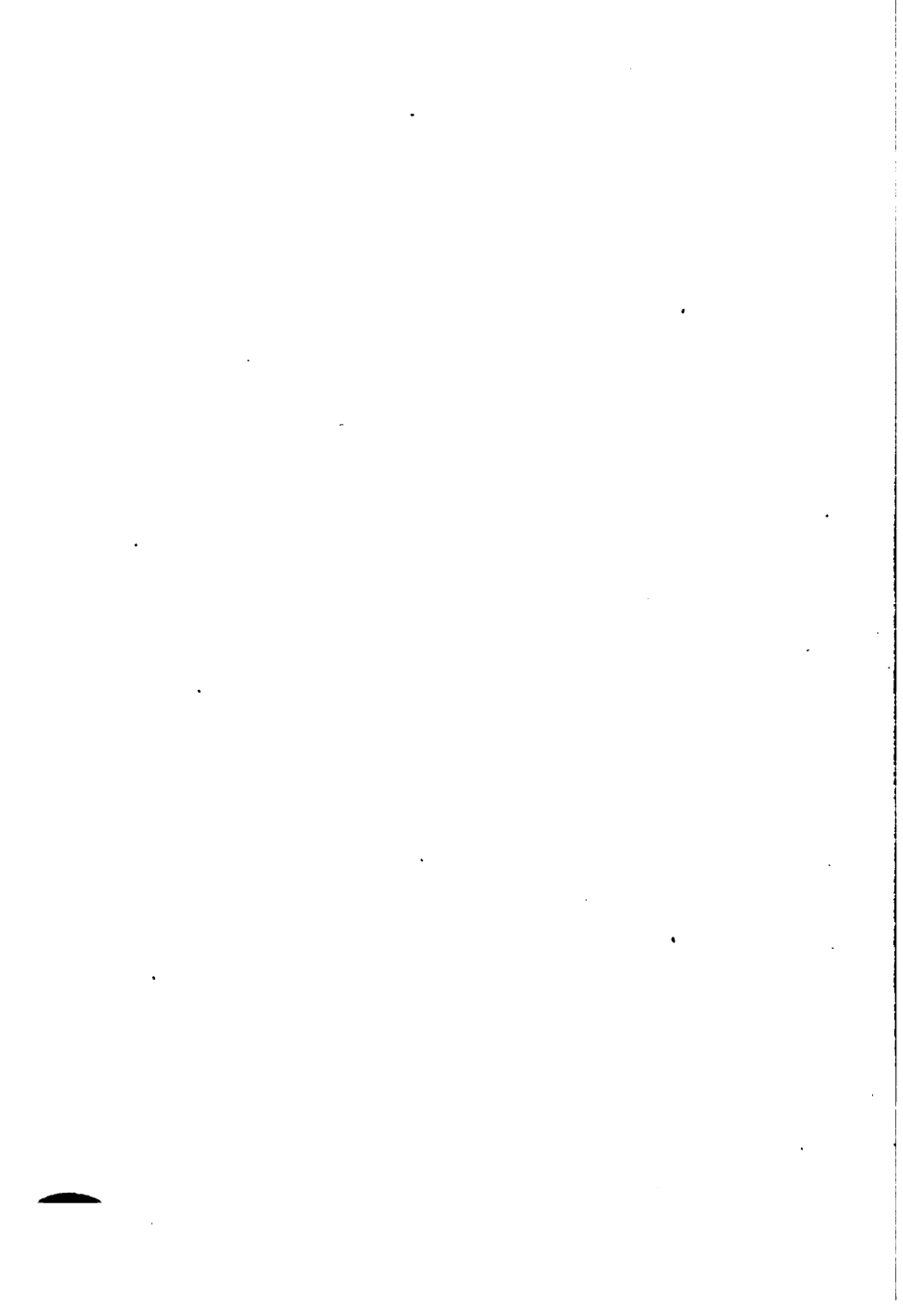
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Nathaniel R. Wheeler ..  
1889-

Living in "Faulkner di Rich's"  
after examination.



# ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

BY

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BOSTON: U.S.A.

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## PREFACE.

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THIS volume is the result of an attempt to put into convenient form and the smallest possible compass all the grammar that the ordinary student of Italian will need. Short as the book is, it contains some paragraphs which beginners will probably skip: the longer lists of words and endings, and a great part of the chapters on suffixes and irregular verbs will be useful mainly for reference. The vocabularies cover the twenty-one translation exercises, but not the examples nor the Exercise in Pronunciation; they are not intended to include words explained in the notes, nor proper names that are exactly the same in Italian and in English.

I have endeavored to make the book represent the Italian language as it is spoken and written at the present day; the exercises are taken chiefly from reading-books lately prepared for Tuscan schools. Still, I have tried to give also as many obsolete forms as students of the Italian classics will require.

It has been my aim throughout to make the rules clear for all classes of pupils, even for those ignorant of other foreign languages, provided they understand the technical words commonly used in grammars. With this object in view, I have ascribed to the Italian vowels the pronunciation of the English ones that are most like them: an accurate description of the Italian sounds would, I fear, prove confusing to beginners who have had no training in phonetics. It will be easy for the instructor to explain not only



the vowels, but some of the consonants, and the division of words into syllables, much better than can be done in a book like this.

The authorities I have consulted most are the dictionaries of Fanfani, Rigutini and Fanfani, Fornari (*Nuovo Bazzarini*), and Tommaseo and Bellini. I have made but little use of other grammars; I am, however, indebted to Toscani for some ideas and a few of my examples. The chapters on syntax, and the treatment of irregular verbs, pronouns, suffixes, and the plural of words in *-co* and *-go* are almost entirely the result of original work.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to Professor Nash, of Harvard, to my friend and teacher, Sig. Filippo Orlando, of Florence, and to the gentlemen who assisted me in correcting the proof-sheets; and I wish above all to thank Professor Sheldon, of Harvard, and Professor Bendelari, of Yale, without whose aid and encouragement I should scarcely have ventured to offer this book to the public.

CAMBRIDGE, September, 1887.

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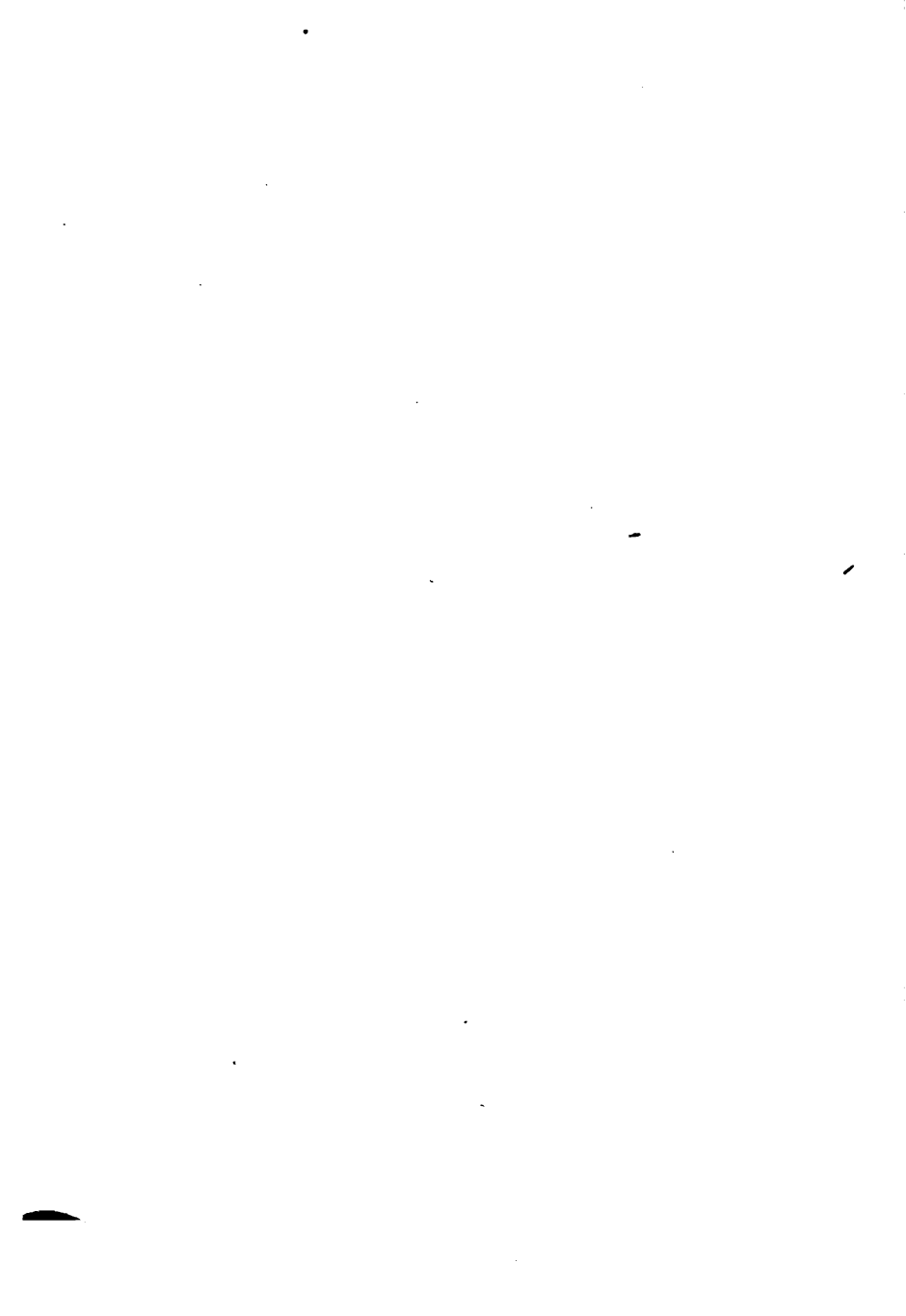
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# ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

## PRONUNCIATION.

1. In Italian all the letters are pronounced, except *h*, which is always silent. *B, f, g, l, m, n, p, q, s,* and *v* are pronounced as in English. The letters of the Italian alphabet are named as follows :—

A, <i>ah.</i>	G, <i>jē.</i>	N, <i>én-ně.</i>	T, <i>tē.</i>
B, <i>bē.</i>	H, <i>ák-kah.</i>	O, <i>ō.</i>	U, <i>oo.</i>
C, <i>chē.</i>	I, <i>ī.</i>	P, <i>pē.</i>	V, <i>vē.</i>
D, <i>dē.</i>	J, <i>ē loongo.</i>	Q, <i>coo.</i>	Z, <i>dzē-tah.</i>
E, <i>ā.</i>	L, <i>lī-lē.</i>	R, <i>ér-rē.</i>	
F, <i>éf-fē.</i>	M, <i>ém-mē.</i>	S, <i>és-sē.</i>	

In the italicized words above, the letters and signs have their English values ; the accented syllable is marked by an acute accent (').

2. **A** is always pronounced like *a* in English "father" : as *fáma*, "fame."

**I** is always pronounced like *e* in "he" : as *víni*, "wines."

**U** always has the sound of *oo* in "moon" : as *úna*, "one."

Even when these vowels are short their quality remains unchanged : as *pálla*, "ball" ; *spílli*, "pins" ; *núlla*, "nothing."

*a.* In the groups *cia, ciò, ciu, già, gio, giu*, the *i*, unless it be accented, is generally not pronounced; it is merely a graphic sign, denoting that the *c* or the *g* is soft. Soft *c* is like English *ch* in "chin"; soft *g* is like *g* in "gem." Ex.: *ciò*, "that"; *guancia*, "cheek"; *mangia*, "he eats"; *giù*, "down."

**3.** *E* has two sounds: one close, like *a* in "gate," one open, like *e* in "get." Unaccented *e* is always close. The cases where accented *e* is open and those where it is close must be learned by practice;\* but in the group *ie* it is always open. In this book an acute accent (´) marks the close, and a circumflex (^) the open sound; these accents are, however, not used in writing Italian. Ex.: *spéssso*, "often"; *védo*, "I see"; *ébbe*, "he had"; *viéne*, "he comes."

**O** has also two sounds: one close, like *o* in "note," one open, like *o* in "for."† Unaccented *o* is always close. In the group *uo*, accented *o* is always open. Ex.: *pómo*, "fruit"; *mólto*, "much"; *póco*, "little"; *fuóco*, "fire."

*a.* The groups *ie* and *uo* nearly always form but one syllable each, the accent being on the *e* and the *o*: as *piéno*, "full"; *buóno*, "good."

*b.* In the suffixes *-eccio (-a)*, *-esco (-a)*, *-ese*, *-essa*, *-etto (-a)*, *-ezzo (-a)*, *-mente*, and *-mento* the *e* is always close; while in the diminutive suffix *-ello (-a)*, and in the endings *-ente*, *-enza*, *-erio* (or *-ero*), and *-esimo (-a)* it is open: as *inglése*, "English"; *probabilménte*, "probably"; *prudénte*, "prudent"; *ventésimo*, "twenty."

\* Italian *e* is close when it represents Latin *ē* or *ī*; open when it represents Latin *ĕ* or *ae*. This rule has very few exceptions.

† Italian *o* is close when it represents Latin *ō* or *ū*; open when it represents Latin *o* or *au*.

*c*. In the endings *-oio*, *-one*, *-ore*, and in the suffix *-oso* (*-a*) the *o* is close; while in the ending *-orio*, and in *-occio* (*-a*), *-otto* (*-a*), and *-ozzo* (*-a*), used as suffixes to nouns or adjectives, it is open: as *vassóio*, "tray"; *amóre*, "love"; *romitório*, "hermitage"; *casóitta*, "good-sized house."

*d*. In poetry and in some prose *o* is often used instead of *uo*; this *o* is always open: as *córe* (for *cubre*), "heart."

**4. C** before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant is pronounced like English *k*: as *cása*, "house." Before *e* or *i* it has the value of *ch* in "chin":\* as *dólce*, "sweet"; *cinque*, "five."

When double *c* precedes *e* or *i*, both *c*'s are soft: as *fáccia*, "face."

**G** before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant is pronounced as in English: as *gátto*, "cat." Before *e* or *i* it has the value of *g* in "gem":\* as *gênte*, "people"; *giórno*, "day."

When double *g* precedes *e* or *i*, both *g*'s are soft; as *rággio*, "ray."

**H** is always silent: as *ha*, "he has."

**I** is merely another way of writing *i* or *ii*.

**R** is always rolled: as *cárne*, "meat"; *rósso*, "red"; *per*, "for." When *r* is double, the trill is prolonged: as *búrro*, "butter"; *marróne*, "chestnut."

**S** is generally like English *s* in "see," "mason": as *sò*, "I know"; *cása*, "house"; *diségno*, "design." But a single *s* between two vowels is very often sounded like English *z*: as *cáso*, "case"; *disonóre*, "dishonor."

\* Between two vowels, of which the second is *e* or *i*, single *c* and single *g* are, in Tuscany, pronounced respectively like *sh* in "shin," and like *si* in "vision" (French *g* in *page*): as *páce*, "peace"; *stagióné*, "season."



In the suffixes *-ese* and *-esimo* the *s* is sounded *z*; in the suffix *-oso* it is like *s* in "mason"; as *francése*, "French"; *noioso*, "troublesome."

Initial *s*, followed by *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, or *v*, is pronounced *z*: as *sdruciolàre*, "to slip"; *slitta*, "sleigh."

**T** and **d** are pronounced further forward in the mouth than in English; the tip of the tongue should touch the back of the upper front teeth: as *tu*, "thou"; *fède*, "faith."

**Z** is sounded like *ts*: as *alzàre*, "to lift." After *n*, however, *z* is, in many words, pronounced *dz*: as *mánzo*, "beef"; *zanzàra*, "mosquito." At the beginning of a word *z* always has the sound of *dz* (as *zínco*, "zinc"), except in *zàmpa*, *zìta*, *zìto*, *zìtto*, *zólfo*, *zòppo*, *zúcca*, *zúcchero*, *zúppa*, and some other words that are but little used.\*

**Zz** is sometimes *tts*, sometimes *ddz*:† as *prèzzo* (*tts*), "price"; *mèzzo* (*ddz*), "half."

\* The complete list is:—

zabattièro	zàna	zázzera	zingaro	zòlfa
zaccàgna	zànca	zécca	zinghinàia	zólfo
zàccaro	zàngola	zéppa	zinzìno	zombàre
zàcchera	zànna	zéppo	zìto	zòppo
zàffo	zànni	zighèna	zìpolo	zúcca
zambúco	zánza	zìgolo	zìtèllo	zúcchero
zàmpa	zàppa	zimàr	zìtto	zúffa
zampìllo	zàtta	zimbèllo	zìvolo	zúfolo
zampógna	zazzeàre	zinfonía	zòcco	zúppa

and their derivatives.

† In general *zz* is *tts* when it comes from Latin *ti*, *ddz* when it comes from Latin *di*: as *pretium* = *prèzzo*; *medium* = *mèzzo*.

In the suffixes *-azzo* (-a), *-ezzo* (-a), *-izzo* (-a), *-ozzo* (-a), and *-uzzo* (-a) the *zz* is sounded *ts*, but in the verbal ending *-izzare* it is *dz*: as *chiarézza*, "clearness"; *utilizzare*, "to utilize."

The other consonants are pronounced as in English.

5. The following combinations are to be noted:—

**Ch** (which is used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *k*: as *fighi*, "figs." **Sch** is like *sk*: as *schérzo*, "sport."

**Gh** (which is used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *g* in "get": as *dghi*, "needles."

**Gl** (written *gl* if the following vowel be *i*) is like English *lli* in "million": \* as *figlio*, "son"; *figli*, "sons."

**Gn** is like *ni* in "onion": as *bisógno*, "need."

**Gn** followed by a vowel is like *gw*: as *guancia*, "cheek."

**Qu** is always like *kw*: as *quésto*, "this."

**Sc** before *e* and *i* is like *sh* in "shin": as *uscire*, "to go out." Before all other letters it is pronounced *sk*: as *scuola*, "school."

6. With the exception of *h* and of the combinations mentioned in 5 and in 2, *a*, every letter in Italian is distinctly sounded. In pronouncing double consonants both letters must be sounded—the first at the end of the preceding, the second at the beginning of the following syllable. Ex.: *paura* (*pa-ú-ra*), "fear"; *Europa* (*E-u-rò-pa*), "Europe"; *miei* (*miè-i*), "my"; *babbo* (*báb-bo*), "papa"; *fatto* (*fát-to*), "done"; *anno* (*dn-no*), "year"; *faccia* (pronounce *fat-tsha*), "face"; *oggi* (pronounce *od-dgē*), "to-day"; *pazzo* (pronounce *pat-tso*), "mad."

---

\* Exceptions are *negligere*, and a few uncommon words borrowed from the Latin; in these *gl* = English *gl*.

7. In writing Italian only one accent, the grave (`), is employed.\* Any vowel bearing this mark is accented and (if it be *e* or *o*) open in the pronunciation. When, as is the case with nearly all words, no accent is written, the emphasized syllable must be learned by practice.† Most nouns and adjectives are accented on the penult. In this book the accent will always be marked.

8. Italian words are divided into syllables in such a way that, if possible, every syllable begins with a consonant: as *ta-vo-lì-no*, "table." When *s* precedes another consonant, both that consonant and the *s* belong to the following syllable: as *dì-stán-te*, "distant"; *ri-strét-to*, "limited." When *r* follows another consonant, both that consonant and the *r* belong to the following syllable: as *pá-dre*, "father"; *a-vrò*, "I shall have." Ex.: *mi-gliò-re*, "better"; *o-gnù-no*, "every"; *ri-spón-de-re*, "to reply"; *te-á-tro*, "theatre"; *del-l'ác-qua*, "of the water."

#### EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Carlino è maláto, è mólto maláto. Lì da lúi al súo letticiuòlo,  
*Charley is ill is very ill There by him at(the) his little-bed*

c' è sèmpre la màmma. La màmma è sèmpre lì, è sèmpre lì  
*there is always the mother The mother is always there is always there*  
 giòrno e nòtte. È òtto giòrni che non si è spogliáta; quándo  
*day and night It-is eight days that not she-has-undressed when*  
 non ne può più, appòggia il cápo accánto al visíno del  
*she-cannot(-hold-out) more she-leans the head beside (to)the little-face of(the)*  
 súo Carlino, e s' appísola un pôco: ma dormíre, ah! dormíre non  
*her Charley and drowns a little but sleep ah sleep not*

---

\* Some Italian authors and editors use the acute and circumflex accents to mark proparoxytones, and to distinguish words that are alike in spelling but different in meaning; but their example is not generally followed.

† The accent is nearly always the same as in Latin.

può. Che se Carlino tósse, se álza úna manína, se respíra un  
*she-can For if Charley coughs if he-raises a little-hand if he-breathes a*  
 po' più fòrte, la mánma è súbito alzáta, e lo guárda fisso  
*little more hard the mother is at-once arisen and him looks-at hard*  
 fisso, e lo bácia. Il malatíno patisce, ma patisce più la pòvera  
*hard and him kisses The little-invalid suffers but suffers more the poor*  
 mánma.  
*mother.*

---

## ARTICLES.

- ✓ 9. The article is not declined, but it agrees with its substantive in gender and number.

## THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

- ✓ 10. Masculine :—

a. Sing. *il*, pl. *i*, before a word beginning with any consonant except *s* impure\* and *z*.

b. Sing. *lo*, pl. *gli*, before a word beginning with a vowel or with *s* impure or *z*.

Before a vowel *lo* becomes *l'*; *gli* becomes *gl'* before *i*.

Ex. : *Il pàdre*, the father; *i pàdri*, the fathers.

*Lo stésso pàdre*, the same father.

*Lo scidme*, the swarm; *gli scidmi*, the swarms.

*Lo zio*, the uncle; *gli zii*, the uncles.

*L' uòmo*, the man; *gl' insètti*, the insects.

- ✓ 11. Feminine :—

Sing. *la*, pl. *le*.

Before a vowel *la* becomes *l'*; *le* becomes *l'* before *e*.

Ex. : *La mádre*, the mother; *le mádri*, the mothers.

*L' óra*, the hour; *le óre*, the hours; *l' érbe*, the herbs.

---

\* That is, *s* followed by another consonant.

▼ 12. When the definite article is preceded by one of the prepositions *di, da, a, in, con, su, per*, the article and preposition are generally contracted into one word, as shown in the following table (*con, per*, are often uncontracted) :—

	IL	I	LO	GLI	LA	LE	L'
<i>Di, of</i>	<i>del</i>	<i>dèi or de'</i>	<i>dello</i>	<i>dègli</i>	<i>della</i>	<i>dèlle</i>	<i>dell'</i>
<i>Da, by</i>	<i>dal</i>	<i>dài or da'</i>	<i>dallo</i>	<i>dàgli</i>	<i>dalla</i>	<i>dàlle</i>	<i>dall'</i>
<i>A, to</i>	<i>al</i>	<i>dì or a'</i>	<i>dillo</i>	<i>àgli</i>	<i>dlla</i>	<i>dlle</i>	<i>all'</i>
<i>In, in</i>	<i>nel</i>	<i>nèi or ne'</i>	<i>nello</i>	<i>nègli</i>	<i>nella</i>	<i>nèlle</i>	<i>nell'</i>
<i>Con, with</i>	<i>col</i>	<i>còi or co'</i>	<i>cóllo</i>	<i>cògli</i>	<i>còlla</i>	<i>còlle</i>	<i>coll'</i>
<i>Su, on</i>	<i>sul</i>	<i>súi or su'</i>	<i>súllo</i>	<i>sùgli</i>	<i>sùlla</i>	<i>sùlle</i>	<i>sull'</i>
<i>Per, for</i>	<i>pel</i>	<i>pèi or pe'</i>	<i>per lo</i>	<i>per gli</i>	<i>per la</i>	<i>per le</i>	<i>per l'</i>

Ex. : *Del pàdre*, of the father ; *dài pàdri*, by the fathers.

*Àllo spècchio*, to the mirror ; *nègli spècchi*, in the mirrors.

*Còlla mādre*, with the mother ; *còlle mādri*, with the mothers.

*Sull' uòmo*, on the man ; *per gli uòmini*, for the men.

▼ a. The word "some" is frequently rendered in Italian by *dì* with the definite article. This is called the partitive genitive.

Ex. : *Dàtemi del vīno*, give me some wine.

*Dèlle belle còse*, some fine things.

13. In the following cases the definite article is used in Italian, though not in English :—

a. Before the possessive pronouns : as *il nòstro giardīno*, "our garden" ; *i suoi frātèlli*, "his brothers." When, however, the possessive qualifies an otherwise unmodified noun in the singular expressing relationship, the article is generally omitted : as *mia mādre*, "my mother." For a fuller statement see 45, a.

b. Before an abstract noun or one denoting a whole class.

Ex.: *L' uòmo propòne*, man proposes.

*I fióri nàscòno dal sème*, flowers spring from the seed.

*Gli uccèlli hánno le àli*, birds have wings.

*La mòrte è il peggióre di tútti i málì*, death is the worst of all evils.

c. In general before a noun used with any adjective that does not express quantity.

Ex.: *L' ànno scòrso*, last year.

*Gli uòmini buòni*, good men.

*Il pòvero Giòrgio non viène*, poor George doesn't come.

d. Before a title followed by a proper name.

Ex.: *La regina Vittòria*, Queen Victoria.

*Il signór Àscoli*, Mr. Ascoli.

e. Before family names; often before given names of women; occasionally before given names of well-known men.

Ex.: *Il Bianchi è mòrto*, White is dead; *la Pàtti cànta*, Patti sings.

*Conòsco l' Olivìa*, I know Olivia.

*Il poèma del Dànte* or *di Dànte*, Dante's poem.

f. (1) Before names of countries and continents.

Ex.: *La Svizzerà*, Switzerland; *all' Itàlia*, to Italy.

*Per l' Euròpa*, for Europe.

(2) But the article is omitted after *in*, in phrases that denote going to or dwelling in a country.

Ex.: *Vado in Germània*, I go to Germany.

*Rimango in Frància*, I remain in France.

(3) It is often omitted also after *di*, when *di* with the name of a country is equivalent to an adjective of nationality.

Ex.: *La regina d' Inghiltèrra*, the queen of England.

*Il vïno di Spàgna*, the wine of Spain.

In all the above cases (beginning with 13, a) the article is omitted if the noun is used as a vocative, or is modified by a numeral or a pronominal adjective.

- Ex. : *Vièni, amico mio*, come, my friend.  
*Questa sua opera*, this work of his.  
*Vi sono sette virtù*, there are seven virtues.  
*Povero padre*, poor father !  
*Due bellissimi cani*, two very beautiful dogs.  
*Signora Monti, come sta*, Mrs. Monti, how do you do?  
*Italia, ti rivedo*, Italy, I see thee again.

### THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

#### ✓ 14. Masculine :—

- a. *Un* before a vowel or any consonant except *s* impure and *z*.  
 b. *Uno* before *s* impure or *z*.

- Ex. : *Un padre*, a father ; *un uomo*, a man.  
*Un anello*, a ring ; *uno specchio*, a mirror.  
*Uno scudme*, a swarm ; *uno zio*, an uncle.

#### ✓ 15. Feminine :—

*Una*, which becomes *un'* before a vowel.

- Ex. : *Una madre*, a mother ; *un' ora*, an hour.

**16.** In the following cases the indefinite article, though expressed in English, is omitted in Italian :—

- a. Before a predicate noun expressing occupation, rank, or nationality, and not accompanied by an adjective.

- Ex. : *Ègli è poeta*, he is a poet ; *sono marchese*, I am a marquis.  
*Sitè italiano*, you are an Italian.

- b. Generally before an antecedent (of a relative clause) used in apposition to a preceding noun modified by a definite article or a demonstrative pronoun.

- Ex. : *L' Arno, fiume che traversa Firenze*, the Arno, a river which traverses Florence.

## EXERCISE I.

La p rte pi   lta del n stro c rpo   il c po. Il c po   attacc to  
*highest is is attached*  
 al c llo, e il c llo   attacc to al tr nco. La p rte dav nti del  
*front*  
 c po si ch ma viso. Nel viso ci s no la fr nte, gli  cchi, il  
*is-called there are eyes*  
 n so, la b cca, il m nto. C gli  cchi si v dono le c se. Col  
*we-see things*  
 n so si s ntono gli od ri. C lla b cca si m ngia, si b ve, si  
*we-smell odors we-eat we-drink we-*  
 respira. Respir re   mand re l' ria gi  nel p tto, e p i riman-  
*breathe*  
 d rta fu ri. N i respir mo l' ria. Lev te un p sce dall'  cqua,  
*it We breathe Take*  
 mu re : lev te l' ria a n i, e n i morr mo.  
*it-dies take from us shall-die.*

## EXERCISE 2.

Mr. Rossi is a merchant. Leaving Italy, he-went-away last  
*mercante Lasci ndo parti*  
 year to France, a country which he-wished to-visit with his brother  
*per volta visit re*  
 and a friend of the family. But he-returned to Italy the same  
*torn  in*  
 month, saying : "Travelling<sup>1</sup> bores-me. Another time I-shall-make  
*studio dic ndo viaggi re (m.) mi secca Un' altra far *  
 a study of the customs of France. Paris is a big city ; we-have-  
*cost mi (m. pl.) grande vi abbiamo*  
 seen some<sup>2</sup> fine things ; but I-prefer the land of Garibaldi and  
*veduto belle cose (f. pl.) mi pi ce pi *  
 of King Victor Emmanuel."

<sup>1</sup> See 13, b.<sup>2</sup> See 12, a.

## NOUNS.

17. Italian nouns are not declined. Possession is de-  
 noted by the preposition *di* : as *lo sp cchio di m o p dre*,  
 "my father's looking-glass."



## GENDER.

## ✓18. There are no neuter nouns in Italian.\*

Nouns denoting males and females keep their natural gender, whatever their termination may be: except *guida*, "guide"; *guardia*, "guard"; *sentinella*, "sentinel"; *splà*, "spy"; which are feminine.

Ex.: *Il fratello*, the brother; *mia sorella*, my sister.

*Il poeta*, the poet; *la poetessa*, the poetess.

*Una spia*, a spy; *la nostra guida*, our guide.

✓19. Of nouns denoting objects without sex some are masculine, some feminine. Their gender can often be determined by the final letter. All Italian nouns end in *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*: † — *il* (ne in i) *in all* — *in a* & *in* nearly

a. Those ending in *a* are feminine; except *colera*, "cholera," Greek neuters in *-ma*, ‡ many geographical names, and a few other words, mostly foreign.

Ex.: *Un' ora*, an hour; *un telegramma*, a telegram.

*Il Canadà*, Canada; *il sofà*, the sofa.

b. Of those ending in *e* and *i* some are masculine, some feminine. All ending in *-zione*, *-giòne*, or *-itudine* are feminine.

Ex.: *Il fiume*, the river; *la pace*, peace.

*Un dì*, a day; *una metropoli*, a metropolis.

*La ragione*, the reason; *la servitùdine*, service.

c. Those ending in *o* are masculine; except *màno*, "hand."

Ex.: *Il ginocchio*, the knee; *la mano*, the hand.

\* Latin neuters become masculine in Italian; masculines and feminines retain their Latin gender. This rule has very few exceptions.

† A few foreign nouns used in Italian end in a consonant: as *lapis*, "pencil."

‡ Mostly scientific terms.

*d.* Those ending in *u* are feminine ; except *sopraffiù*, "surplus," and a few foreign words.

Ex. : *La virtù*, virtue ; *il bambù*, bamboo.

**20.** Any other part of speech (except an adjective\*) used as a noun must be masculine.

Ex. : *Il viaggiare*, travelling.

**21.** Masculine names of trees in *o* or *e* have a feminine form in *a* or *e* respectively, denoting their fruit ; but *il dattero*, "date," *il fico*, "fig," *il limone*, "lemon," *il pomo*, "apple," are always the same, whether denoting the tree or the fruit.

Ex. : *Un susino*, a plum-tree ; *una sustna*, a plum.

*Il nòce*, the walnut-tree ; *la nòce*, the walnut.

*Questi fichi*, these fig-trees, these figs.

## NUMBER.

**22.** Feminines in unaccented *a* form their plural by changing *a* into *e*.

Ex. : *La strada*, the street ; *le strade*, the streets.

*Una bugia*, a lie ; *le bugie*, lies.

*a.* Feminines in *-ca* and *-ga* form their plural in *-che* and *-ghe* respectively (the *h* being inserted merely to indicate that the *c* and *g* keep their hard sound).

Ex. : *Un' oca*, a goose ; *molte oche*, many geese.

*La bottega*, the shop ; *parécchie botteghe*, several shops.

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\* Adjectives of course have the gender of the nouns they represent.

b. Nouns in unaccented *-cia* and *-gia* form their plural in *-ce* and *-ge* respectively.\*

Ex.: *La guancia*, the cheek; *le guance*, the cheeks.  
*Una ciliegia*, a cherry; *tante ciliege*, so many cherries.

✓ 23. Masculines in unaccented *a* and all nouns in unaccented *o* and *e* (not *ie*) form their plural in *i*.

Ex.: *Un poeta*, a poet; *due poeti*, two poets.  
*Lo zio*, the uncle; *gli zii*, the uncles.  
*La mano*, the hand; *le mie mani*, my hands.  
*Un mese*, a month; *tre mesi*, three months.  
*La cornice*, the frame; *quattro cornici*, four frames.

a. Masculines in *-ca* and *-ga* form their plural in *-chi* and *-ghi* respectively.

Ex.: *Il monarca*, the monarch; *i monarchi*, the monarchs.  
*Il collega*, the colleague; *i colleghi*, the colleagues.

b. Nouns in unaccented *-io* form their plural by changing *-io* to *-i* (often written *ii* or *j*).

Ex.: *Lo specchio*, the mirror; *gli specchi*, the mirrors.  
*Il ciliegio*, the cherry-tree; *i ciliegi*, the cherry-trees.

c. Nouns in *-go* form their plural in *-ghi*. Nouns in *-co* form their plural in *-chi* if the penult is accented, otherwise in *-ci*.

Ex.: *Il castigo*, the punishment; *i castighi*, the punishments.  
*Un catalogo*, a catalogue; *due cataloghi*, two catalogues.  
*Il fico*, the fig; *cinque fichi*, five figs.  
*Antico*, ancient; *gli antichi*, the ancients.  
*Un medico*, a doctor; *sei medici*, six doctors.

This rule has a number of exceptions. In the following lists, words whose irregular plural is rare are omitted.

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\* A few nouns in unaccented *-cia* and *-gia* are commonly written with the *i* in the plural: as *alterigia* (*alterigie*), *auddcia* (*-cie*), *cupidigia* (*-gie*), *faldicia* (*-cie*), *feròcia* (*-cie*), *provincia* (*-cie*).

(1) When *mágo*, "magician," means "one of the Magi," its plural is *mági*; otherwise it is *mághi*. Compound nouns in *-logo* denoting persons engaged in the sciences form their plural in *-gi*. Compound nouns in *-fago* form their plural in *-gi*.\*

Ex.: *Il fisiólogo*, the physiologist; *i fisiologi*, physiologists.  
*Antropófago*, cannibal; *antropófagi*, cannibals.

(2) The following words form their plural in *-ci*, although the penult is accented:—

*amíco*                  *grêco*                  *inimíco*                  *nemíco*                  *pôrco* †

*Grêco* has a regular plural in the expression *vini grêchi*.

(3) The following words form their plural in *-chi*, although the penult is unaccented:—

<i>ábbaco</i>	<i>fármaco</i>	<i>lástrico</i>	<i>rammárico</i>	<i>stráscico</i>
<i>acròstico</i>	<i>índaco</i>	<i>mánico</i>	<i>rísico</i>	<i>tòssico</i>
<i>cárico</i> †	<i>intónaco</i>	<i>párrico</i>	<i>sciático</i>	<i>tráffico</i>
<i>diméntico</i> †	<i>intrínseco</i>	<i>pízzico</i>	<i>stômaco</i>	<i>válico</i> §

*Acròstico* and *fármaco* have also regular plurals.

d. Some masculines in *o* have an irregular plural in *a*; this plural is feminine. They are: *centíndio*, "hundred"; *migliáio*, "thousand"; *miglió*, "mile"; *páio*, "pair"; *úovo*, "egg."

Many masculines in *o* have this irregular feminine plural in *a* besides the regular masculine plural in *i*. The most common are: *bráccio*, "arm"; *díto*, "finger"; *frútto*, "fruit"; *gínocchio*, "knee"; *grído*, "shout"; *lábbro*, "lip"; *légno*, "wood"; *mémbro*, "member"; *múro*, "wall"; *orécchio*, "ear"; *ósso*, "bone."

\* Likewise the rare or obsolete words: *flemmagógo*, *idragógo*, *metallúrgo*, *sárgo* (also reg. plur.), *sortílego*.

† Likewise the rare words: *apríco*, *lombríco* (also reg.), *uvamíco*, *víco*.

‡ Likewise its compounds.

§ Likewise the rare or obsolete words: *filáccico*, *mantaco* (also reg.), *ostático*, *sfiláccico*, *stático* (noun), *úncico*.

Ex. : *Un páio*, a pair ; *sette páia*, seven pairs.

*Il mto bráccio*, my arm ; *le tte bráccia*, thy arms.

*Il lábbro*, the lip ; *le lábbra* or *i lábbri*, the lips.

*Un ósso*, a bone ; *le óssa* or *gli óssi*, the bones.

*Bráccio*, *ginóccchio*, *lábbro*, and *orécchio* nearly always have the irregular plural when denoting the two arms, knees, lips, or ears belonging to the same body.

✓ 24. All monosyllables, and all nouns ending in *i*, *ie*, *u*, an accented vowel, or a consonant, are invariable.

Ex. : *Il re*, the king ; *i re*, the kings.

*Il bríndisi*, the toast ; *i bríndisi*, the toasts.

*Úna spécie*, a kind ; *otto spécie*, eight kinds.

*La virtù*, virtue ; *le virtù*, the virtues.

*Úna città*, a city ; *dieci città*, ten cities.

25. The following nouns have irregular plurals : *búe*, "ox," pl. *buidi* ; *dto*, "god," pl. *dèi*\* ; *móglie*, "wife," pl. *mógli* ; *uòmo*, "man," pl. *uòmini*.

### EXERCISE 3.

Gli uccèlli, le farfálle, i pèsci, il cáne, il micio, le lucèrtole sòno<sup>1</sup> tútti animáli. Il gátto e il cáne sòno<sup>1</sup> animáli che hánno<sup>2</sup> quáttro gámbe, hánno<sup>2</sup> quáttro pièdi, e però si chiámáno<sup>4</sup> quadrúpedi. Il leóne è<sup>1</sup> il più bèllo e il più maestóso déi quadrúpedi. Gli uccèlli hánno<sup>2</sup> dúe zámpe ; ed hánno<sup>2</sup> le áli e con le áli vólano.<sup>5</sup> Anche le farfálle hánno<sup>2</sup> le áli, ánche le ápi hánno<sup>2</sup> le áli, e vólano.<sup>5</sup> Le mósche, le zanzáre, le vèspe, e pòi mólti álti animální, símili a quèsti, si chiámáno<sup>4</sup> insètti. Gli uccèlli e gl' insètti náscono<sup>6</sup> dálle uòva. Tútti quèsti animáli vívono<sup>7</sup> in mèzzo all' ária. I pèsci vívono<sup>7</sup> in mèzzo all' ácqua. I pèsci non hánno<sup>2</sup> gámbe ; hánno<sup>2</sup> dálle párti quélle alettíne ; e con quèste piccòle

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\* The article used with *dèi* is *gli* : *gli dèi*.

alétte e con la códa nuôtano<sup>8</sup> e guizzan<sup>9</sup> vía nell' ácqua, lêsti lêsti cóme un lámpo. Quélle alétte si chiámano<sup>4</sup> pinne. Le lucêrtole striscian<sup>11</sup> su' múri, hánno<sup>8</sup> délle zampíne, ma rasênti rasênti al còrpo, e quándo si muòvono<sup>10</sup> ánche súlla têrra, strisciano.<sup>11</sup> Le sêrpi non hánno<sup>2</sup> gámbe; e quèsti animáli che non hánno<sup>2</sup> gámbe e che strisciano<sup>11</sup> sulla têrra, cóme le lucêrtole e le sêrpi, si chiámano<sup>4</sup> rèttili.

- <sup>1</sup> È = is; *sóno* = are. <sup>2</sup> Have. <sup>3</sup> They have. <sup>4</sup> *Si chiámano* = are called. <sup>5</sup> They fly. <sup>6</sup> Are born. <sup>7</sup> Live. <sup>8</sup> They swim. <sup>9</sup> Dart. <sup>10</sup> *Si muòvono* = they move. <sup>11</sup> Crawl, they crawl.

EXERCISE 4.<sup>1</sup>

Mignonettes are<sup>2</sup> born from the seed. The seed, placed under ground, has<sup>3</sup> sprouted; from one side it-has<sup>3</sup> put-out<sup>4</sup> shoots, which have-spread-out<sup>5</sup> through<sup>6</sup> the ground, and from one side it-has<sup>3</sup> sent forth the stalk, the little-branches,<sup>7</sup> the leaves, and<sup>9</sup> the flowers. Like mignonettes,<sup>8</sup> many other plants, herbs, and<sup>9</sup> flowers spring<sup>10</sup> from the seed. Flowers, herbs, grain, and trees are-called<sup>11</sup> vegetables. Vegetables have<sup>3</sup> roots, trunk, branches, twigs, leaves, flowers, and<sup>9</sup> fruit. Plants first produce<sup>12</sup> the flower and then the fruit. The trunk or stalk of plants is<sup>2</sup> that<sup>13</sup> which rests<sup>14</sup> on the roots and<sup>15</sup> comes<sup>16</sup> out from the ground;<sup>17</sup> it-is-covered<sup>18</sup> with<sup>19</sup> branches and with<sup>19</sup> leaves. Of the stalk of plants, — for instance, of the trunk of trees, — we-make-use<sup>20</sup> for many purposes; we-make<sup>21</sup> furniture, doors, windows, the beams that support<sup>22</sup> ceilings, ships, carriages, and<sup>9</sup> cars. The branches of trees are-burned,<sup>23</sup> and give-us<sup>24</sup> fire. Vegetables in-order-to<sup>25</sup> live have<sup>3</sup> need of earth, of water, and<sup>9</sup> of light.

- <sup>1</sup> See 13, b. <sup>2</sup> Is = è; are = *sóno*. <sup>3</sup> Has, it has = *ha*; have = *hanno*. <sup>4</sup> *Méso*. <sup>5</sup> *Si sóno distése*. <sup>6</sup> *Fra*. <sup>7</sup> *Ramicélli*. <sup>8</sup> Insert "and so." <sup>9</sup> Omit. <sup>10</sup> *Náscono*. <sup>11</sup> *Si chiámano*. <sup>12</sup> *Fánno*. <sup>13</sup> *Quéllo*. <sup>14</sup> *Pósa*. <sup>15</sup> Insert "which." <sup>16</sup> *Viéne*. <sup>17</sup> Insert "and." <sup>18</sup> *Si ricúopre*. <sup>19</sup> *Di*. <sup>20</sup> *Ci servíamo*. <sup>21</sup> *Facciámo*. <sup>22</sup> *Réggono*. <sup>23</sup> *Si brúciano*. <sup>24</sup> *Ci dónno*. <sup>25</sup> *Per*.

## ADJECTIVES.

- **26.** Adjectives agree with their substantives in gender and number. An adjective modifying two nouns of different genders is generally put in the masculine plural.

Ex.: *Il gatto è pulito*, the cat is neat; *stanze pulite*, neat rooms.  
*Una casa e un giardino bellini*, a pretty house and garden.

- **27.** Numeral and pronominal adjectives and the commonest adjectives of size and quantity precede their nouns; adjectives of shape and material follow; *bello*, *buono*, and adjectives whose use is prompted by emotion, generally precede. Otherwise, of the noun and adjective, the one that contains the chief idea comes last.

Ex.: *La seconda volta*, the second time; *questa volta*, this time.  
*Troppo pane*, too much bread; *le grandi città*, great cities.  
*Questa palla rotonda*, this round ball.  
*La buona madre*, the good mother; *pover' uomo*, poor man!  
*La vostra gentilissima lettera*, your kind letter.  
*È un uomo gentilissimo*, he is a kind man.

## GENDER AND NUMBER

- **28.** Adjectives ending in *o* are masculine, and form their feminine in *a*. Adjectives in *e* are invariable in the singular.

Ex.: *Buono stivalotto*, good boot; *buona scarpa*, good shoe.  
*Ragazzo felice*, happy boy; *ragazza felice*, happy girl.

- 29.** Adjectives form their plural in the same way as nouns (see **22, 23**).

Ex.: *Six buoni cassettoni*, six good bureaus; *otto buone seggiole*, eight good chairs.  
*Due uomini felici*, two happy men; *tre donne felici*, three happy women.

a. *Parécchi*, "several," has for its feminine *parécchie*.

Ex.: *Parécchi tavollini*, several tables; *parécchie tdvole*, several dinner-tables.

b. *Qudlche*, "some," is used only in the singular, even when the meaning is plural.

Ex.: *Qudlche vòlta*, sometimes.

c. When preceding a noun, *bèllo*, "beautiful," has forms similar to those of the definite article; and *Sánto*, "Saint," and *gránde*, "great," have corresponding forms in the singular. *Buòno*, "good," when preceding its noun, has a singular similar to the indefinite article. The masculine of these words (which is the only irregular part) is, therefore, as follows:—

Before any consonant except *s* impure or *z*: *bel*, *San*, *gran*, *buon*;  
pl. *bèi*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buòni*.

Before *s* impure or *z*: *bèllo*, *Sánto*, *gránde*, *buòno*; pl. *bègli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buòni*.

Before a vowel: *bell'*, *Sanf*, *grand'*, *buon*; pl. *bègli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buòni*.

When used *after* a noun or in the predicate these adjectives have their full forms (*bèllo*, *bèlli*, *Sánto*, *Sánti*, *gránde*, *grándi*, *buòno*, *buòni*).

Ex.: *Un bel quaddro*, a fine picture; *dúe bèi lètti*, two fine beds.

*Un bello scaffale*, a fine bookcase; *quáttro bègli stivdi*, four fine boots.

*Un bell' andito*, a fine hall; *mólti bègli orològi*, many fine clocks.

*Una bella stúfa*, a fine stove; *parécchie belle tènde*, several fine curtains.

*Il palázzo è bello*, the palace is fine; *le sèdie son belle*, the chairs are beautiful.

*San Pittro*, *Sánto Stéfano* e *Sanf Antònio*, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. Anthony.

*Un gran fudco*, a big fire; *grándi camini*, big fire-places.



*Il grande scaldino*, the big foot-warmer; *dieci grandi spilli*, ten big pins.

*Un grande sciame*, a great swarm; *il grande zepolo*, the large bung.

*Un grand' armadio*, a big wardrobe; *venti grandi alberi*, twenty big trees.

*Una grande camera*, a large bedroom; *cinque grandi finestre*, five big windows.

*Il salotto è molto grande*, the parlor is very large.

*Un buon lume*, a good lamp; *buoni fiammiferi*, good matches.

*Il buono sgabello*, the good stool; *nove buoni scolari*, nine good pupils.

*Il buon olio*, the good oil; *parecchi buoni aghi*, several good needles.

*Una buona cucina*, a good kitchen; *le buone candele*, the good candles.

*Il bambino è buono*, the child is good.

**30.** Any adjective of either gender or either number may be used as a noun.

Ex.: *I buoni*, the good; *la bella*, the beautiful woman.

### COMPARISON.

— **31.** All Italian adjectives form their comparative by prefixing *più* "more," and their superlative by prefixing the definite article to the comparative. When the superlative immediately follows the noun, this article is omitted.

Ex.: *Bello*, beautiful; *più bello*, more beautiful; *il più bello*, the most beautiful.

*Lungo*, long; *più lungo*, longer; *il più lungo*, the longest.

*La via più corta*, the shortest way.

a. The following adjectives have an irregular comparison in addition to the regular one: —

*Alto*, high; *più alto* or *superiore*; *il più alto* or *il superiore*.

*Basso*, low; *più basso* or *inferiore*; *il più basso* or *l'inferiore*.

*Buono*, good; *più buono* or *migliore*; \* *il più buono* or *il migliore*.

*Cattivo*, bad; *più cattivo* or *peggiore*; \* *il più cattivo* or *il peggiore*.

*Grande*, big; *più grande* or *maggiore*; *il più grande* or *il maggiore*.

*Piccolo*, small; *più piccolo* or *minore*; *il più piccolo* or *il minore*.

"Higher" and "lower" are commonly rendered by *più alto* and *più basso*; *superiore* and *inferiore* generally mean "superior" and "inferior." *Migliore* and *peggiore* are more used than *più buono* and *più cattivo*, which have the same sense. "Larger" and "smaller" are generally *più grande* and *più piccolo*; *maggiore* and *minore* usually signify "older" and "younger."

Ex.: *Noi siamo migliori di loro*, we are better than they.

*Questa sala da pranzo è la più grande*, this dining-room is the biggest.

*Pietro è il fratello minore*, Peter is the youngest brother.

—32. The adverb "less" is expressed by *méno*, "least" by *il méno*. "As . . . as," "so . . . as" are *tánto . . . quánto*, *tánto . . . cóme*, *così . . . cóme*, or simply *quánto*.

Ex.: *Quella stanza è la méno bellina*, that room is the least pretty.

*Paolo non è tanto buono come Roberto*, Paul isn't so good as Roberto.

*Giovanni è alto quanto Filippo*, John is as tall as Philip.

33. "Than" is *che*.

Ex.: *L'albergo è più grande che bello*, the hotel is bigger than it is beautiful.

But before a noun, a pronoun, or a numeral "than" is *di*. If, however, this "than" is preceded by a word meaning "rather" or its contrary, it is translated *che*.

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\* The adverbs "better" and "worse" are *méglio* and *peggio*.

Ex.: *Riccardo è peggiore di Guglielmo*, Richard is worse than William.

*Voi siete più ricchi di noi*, you are richer than we.

*Meno di cinque*, less than five.

*Piuttosto la morte che il disonore*, rather death than dishonor.

Before an inflected verb "than" is *che non* or *di quel che*.

Ex.: *Abbia più che non morde*, he barks more than he bites.

*Prometto meno di quel che do*, I promise less than I give.

34. "The more . . . the more," "the less . . . the less" are *più . . . più, meno . . . meno*. "More" and "less" after a number are *di più, di meno*. In speaking of time, "longer" after a negative is *più*.

Ex.: *Più studio, più imparo*, the more I study, the more I learn.

*Trenta giorni di meno*, thirty days less.

*Non lo vediamo più*, we see him no longer.

#### EXERCISE 5.

Il sóle è<sup>1</sup> un glòbo grandissimo e sêmpre infocató: éssó è<sup>1</sup> gránde óltre un milióne di vólte più délla têrra; e díre<sup>2</sup> che a' nòstri ócchi apparísce<sup>3</sup> tánto più piccólo! Ánche la lúna, che splénde<sup>4</sup> duránte la nótte, è<sup>1</sup> rotónda, ma è<sup>1</sup> mólto più piccóla délla têrra, e gíra<sup>5</sup> intórno a quéstá<sup>6</sup> continovaménte. La lúna non ha<sup>1</sup> lúce da sè, ma la ricéve<sup>7</sup> dal sóle. Écco<sup>8</sup> perchè la lúna óra la vediámo<sup>9</sup> e óra non la vediámo<sup>9</sup> più, óra ne vediámo<sup>9</sup> mézza, óra uno spicchio, óra un po' più, óra un po' méno, secóndo che di éssa ci si presénta<sup>10</sup> úna párté maggióre o minóre illumináta dal sóle. Le stélle sóno<sup>1</sup> tútti quéi<sup>11</sup> púnti luminósi che vediámo<sup>9</sup> brilláre di<sup>12</sup> nótte nel firmaménto. Non crediáte,<sup>13</sup> però, che le stélle siano<sup>1</sup> piccóle cóme nòi le vediámo<sup>9</sup>: ci páiono<sup>14</sup> cosí piccíne per la smisuráta distánza che córre<sup>15</sup> da lóro a nòi; ma le stélle sóno<sup>1</sup> grandíssime, e ce n' è di quélle<sup>16</sup> che sóno<sup>1</sup> in-

finitaménte più grándi del sóle. Gli è<sup>1</sup> che il sóle è<sup>1</sup> méno lontano di ésse dálla tèrra che nói abitiámo.<sup>17</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> È = is; *sóno, stano* (subj.) = are; *ha* = has. <sup>2</sup> To think. <sup>3</sup> It seems. <sup>4</sup> Shines. <sup>5</sup> Turns. <sup>6</sup> It. <sup>7</sup> *La riceve* = receives it. <sup>8</sup> That is. <sup>9</sup> *Vedidmo* = we see; *la vedidmo* = we see it; *le vedidmo* = we see them; *ne vedidmo* = we see of it. <sup>10</sup> *Ci si presénta* = there presents itself to us. <sup>11</sup> Those. <sup>12</sup> At. <sup>13</sup> *Non credidte* = do not think. <sup>14</sup> *Ci pdiono* = they seem to us. <sup>15</sup> Intervenes. <sup>16</sup> *Ce n' è di quélle* = there are some. <sup>17</sup> Inhabit.

## EXERCISE 6.

The moon is<sup>1</sup> in the middle of<sup>2</sup> the sky. The moon is<sup>1</sup> round; it-looks<sup>3</sup> perfectly round like a melon. And it-looks,<sup>3</sup> too, as big as a melon. The moon seems<sup>4</sup> little because it-is<sup>1</sup> far, far from us who are<sup>5</sup> on the earth. The moon renders<sup>6</sup> a great service to men: because when everything is<sup>1</sup> dark, it<sup>7</sup> illumines<sup>8</sup> with its beautiful light the earth which we-inhabit.<sup>9</sup> The stars are<sup>10</sup> larger than the moon, but to-look-at-them<sup>11</sup> they-seem<sup>12</sup> smaller, because they-are<sup>10</sup> so-much<sup>13</sup> further than the moon. The most beautiful,<sup>14</sup> the most intense<sup>14</sup> light comes<sup>15</sup> from the sun.

- <sup>1</sup> È. <sup>2</sup> A. <sup>3</sup> Par or páre. <sup>4</sup> Si vède. <sup>5</sup> Sidmo. <sup>6</sup> Fa. <sup>7</sup> Éssa. <sup>8</sup> Rischidra. <sup>9</sup> Abitiámo. <sup>10</sup> Sóno. <sup>11</sup> A vedérle. <sup>12</sup> Pdiono. <sup>13</sup> Tanto. <sup>14</sup> Both adjectives follow the noun. <sup>15</sup> Viène.

## AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES; NUMERALS.

### AUGMENTATIVE AND DIMINUTIVE ENDINGS.

**35.** Instead of a word expressing size or quality the Italians often use a suffix. This suffix may be added to a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. When added to an adjective, and generally when added to a noun, it takes the gender of the word to which it is affixed: occasionally,

however, a suffix with masculine termination is added to a feminine noun, which thereby becomes masculine. A word loses its final vowel before a suffix; but the preceding consonant, if it be *c* or *g*, must keep its former quality: as *Cárlo* + *ino* = *Carlino*, *vóce* + *óne* = *vocióne*, *póco* + *ino* = *pochino*, *adágio* + *ino* = *adagino*.

a. The commonest ending is *-issimo* (fem. *-issima*), "very," which in general is added only to adjectives and adverbs. Adverbs in *-mente* add the *-issima* before the *-mente* (see 85). Any adjective may take it, and it is very often used in cases where it would be entirely superfluous in English.

Ex.: *Lárgo*, wide; *larghissimo*, very wide.  
*Béne*, well; *bentissimo*, very well.  
*Gránde*, big; *grandissimo*, very big.  
*Fa un tēmpo bellissimo*, it's beautiful weather.  
*Bellissimamente*, very beautifully.

b. The principal suffix denoting bigness is *-óne*; it is always masculine, but has a rare feminine form, *-óna*.

Ex.: *Líbro*, book; *libróne*, big book.  
*Cása*, house; *casóne*, large house.  
*Bóccia*, decanter; *boccióna*, big decanter.

c. The most important suffixes denoting smallness are *-ino*, *-cino*, *-icino*, *-iccino*, *-étto*, *-ello*, *-céllo*, *-icéllo*, *-aréllo*, *-eréllo*, *-óttö*, *-úccio*, *-úzzo*, *-uólo*, with their fem. *-ina*, etc. These endings, especially *-úccio*, are often used to express affection; some of them may be used to express pity or contempt. *Ótto* sometimes means "somewhat large" instead of "small."

Ex.: *Sorélla*, sister; *sorellina*, little sister.  
*Bélllo*, beautiful; *bellino*, pretty.  
*Brúttö*, ugly; *bruttino*, rather ugly.  
*Piázza*, square; *piazzétta*, little square.  
*Giörgio*, George; *Giorgétto*, Georgie.

*Campana*, bell; *campanello*, little bell.  
*Áquila*, eagle; *aquilotto*, eaglet.  
*Casa*, house; *casotta*, rather large house.  
*Giovanni*, John; *Giovannuccio*, dear little Johnny.  
*Pazzo*, mad; *pazzarella*, poor mad woman.  
*Povero*, poor; *poverini*, poor things!

d. The ending *-uccio* denotes worthlessness.

Ex. : *Roba*, stuff, goods; *robdaccia*, trash.

*Tempo*, weather; *tempaccio*, nasty weather.

*Alfredo*, Alfred; *Alfreduccio*, naughty Alfred.

36. Of the endings added to nouns *-ino* is by far the most common; the only ones that are freely used to form new compounds are *-ino*, "little," *-one*, "great," *-uccio*, "dear," and *-uccio*, "bad." In very many cases endings lose their character of independent suffixes, and become inseparable parts of certain words, whose meanings they often change: as *scala*, "stairway"; *scalino*, "stair"; *scalitto*, "ladder." Some suffixes (as *-uolo*) are rarely used except in this way. Others (as *-cino*, *-icino*, *-ello*, *-ello*, *-icello*, *-arello*, *-erello*) cannot be attached to any word at pleasure, their use being determined by precedent or euphony; those beginning with *c* are used only after *n*.

37. Sometimes several suffixes are added at once to the same word: as *ladro*, "thief"; *ladrone*, "terrible thief"; *ladroncello*, "terrible little thief."

## NUMERALS.

38. The cardinal numerals are:—

1, <i>uno</i> .	5, <i>cinque</i> .	9, <i>nove</i> .	13, <i>trédici</i> .
2, <i>due</i> .	6, <i>sèi</i> .	10, <i>dìeci</i> .	14, <i>quattordici</i> .
3, <i>tre</i> .	7, <i>sètte</i> .	11, <i>undici</i> .	15, <i>quindici</i> .
4, <i>quattro</i> .	8, <i>otto</i> .	12, <i>dodici</i> .	16, <i>sedici</i> .

17, <i>diciassette.</i>	26, <i>ventisei.</i>	50, <i>cinquanta.</i>	125, <i>cento venti-</i>
18, <i>diciotto.</i>	27, <i>ventisette.</i>	60, <i>sessanta.</i>	<i>cinque.</i>
19, <i>diciannove.</i>	28, <i>ventotto</i> or	70, <i>settanta.</i>	200, <i>dugento</i> or
20, <i>venti.</i>	<i>vent' otto.</i>	80, <i>ottanta.</i>	<i>duecento.</i>
21, <i>ventuno</i> or	29, <i>ventinove.</i>	90, <i>novanta.</i>	250, <i>dugento cin-</i>
<i>vent' uno.</i>	30, <i>trenta.</i>	100, <i>cento.</i>	<i>quanta.</i>
22, <i>ventidue.</i>	31, <i>trentuno</i> or	101, <i>centuno</i> or	300, <i>trecento.</i>
23, <i>ventitrè.</i>	<i>trent' uno.</i>	<i>cent' uno.</i>	400, <i>quattrocento.</i>
24, <i>ventiquattro.</i>	32, <i>trentadue.</i>	105, <i>centocinque.</i>	1000, <i>mille.</i>
25, <i>venticinque.</i>	40, <i>quaranta.</i>	115, <i>centoquindici.</i>	2000, <i>due mila.</i>

*Uno* has a feminine *una*; when used adjectively *uno* has the same forms as the indefinite article. The plural of *mille* is *mila*. "A million" is *un milione* or *millione*, of which the plural is *milioni* or *millioni*.

(1) No conjunction is used between the different parts of a number: as *dugento quaranta*, "two hundred and forty." No indefinite article is used before *cento* and *mille*: as *cento libri*, "a hundred books."

(2) *Cento*, *dugento*, etc., when followed by another numeral of more than two syllables may lose the final syllable -to: as *seicento cinquanta* or *seicencinquanta*, "six hundred and fifty."

(3) "Eleven hundred," "twelve hundred," etc., must be rendered *millecento*, *mille dugento*, etc.: as *mille ottocento ottantasette*, 1887.

(4) "Both," "all three," etc., are *tutti* (fem. *tutte*) *e due*, *tutti* (fem. *tutte*) *e tre*, etc.

a. If the noun modified by *ventuno*, *trentuno*, etc., follows the numeral, it should be in the singular; if it precedes, in the plural.

Ex.: *Sessantuna lira* or *lire sessantuna*, 61 francs.

b. In dates the definite article is prefixed to the number representing the year, if that number follows a preposition, or does not follow the name of a month.

Ex.: *Nel mille ottocento ottantasette*, in 1887.

c. "What time is it?" is *che ora è?* "It is six," etc., is *sóno le sei*, etc., *óra* being understood. "One o'clock" is *il tòcco*.

Ex.: *Sóno le due e mèzzo*, it's half-past two.

*Sóno le tre e dièci*, it's ten minutes past three.

*Ci mancano venti minúti alle quáttro*, it's twenty minutes to four.

*Sóno le cinque méno un quárto*, it's a quarter to five.

### 39. The ordinal numerals are:—

1st, <i>primo</i> .	12th, <i>duodécimo</i> or	20th, <i>ventésimo</i> .
2d, <i>secóndo</i> .	<i>décimo secóndo</i> .	21st, <i>ventésimo primo</i> or
3d, <i>térzo</i> .	13th, <i>tredicésimo</i> or	<i>ventunésimo</i> .
4th, <i>quárto</i> .	<i>décimo térzo</i> .	22d, <i>ventésimo secóndo</i>
5th, <i>quínto</i> .	14th, <i>quattordicésimo</i> or	or <i>ventiduesimo</i> .
6th, <i>sèsto</i> .	<i>décimo quárto</i> .	30th, <i>trentésimo</i> .
7th, <i>séttimo</i> .	15th, <i>quindicésimo</i> or	100th, <i>centésimo</i> .
8th, <i>ottávo</i> .	<i>décimo quínto</i> .	101st, <i>centésimo primo</i> .
9th, <i>nóno</i> .	16th, <i>décimo sèsto</i> .	115th, <i>centoquindicésimo</i> .
10th, <i>décimo</i> .	17th, <i>décimo sétimo</i> .	200th, <i>ducentésimo</i> .
11th, <i>undécimo</i> or	18th, <i>décimo ottávo</i> .	1000th, <i>millésimo</i> .
<i>décimo primo</i> .	19th, <i>décimo nóno</i> .	2000th, <i>duemilésimo</i> .

All of them form their feminines and plurals like other adjectives in *o*.

Ex.: *Le settantésime quínte còse*, the 75th things.

a. Ordinal numerals are used after the words "book," "chapter," and the names of rulers; but no article intervenes.

Ex.: *Cárlo secóndo*, Charles the Second; *Pío nóno*, Pius IX.

*Libro térzo*, Book the Third; *capítolo quárto*, chapter four.

b. For the day of the month, except the first, a cardinal number is used.

Ex.: *Il dì cinque d' apríle* or *il cinque apríle*, the fifth of April.

*Il primo di mággio*, the first of May.



c. "A third," "a fourth," "a fifth," etc., are *un tèrzo, un quárto, un quínto*, etc. "Half" is *la metà*; the adjective "half" is *mèzzo*.

40. "A couple" or "a pair" is *un páio*. "A dozen" is *una dozzína*. The expressions *una decína, una ventína, una trentína*, etc., *un centináio, un miglidío*, mean "about ten," "about twenty," etc. "Once," "twice," etc., are *una vólta, dúe vólte*, etc.

Ex.: *Un páio di scárpe*, a pair of shoes.

*Una cinquantína di persóne*, some fifty persons.

*L' ho vísto parecchie vólte*, I've seen it several times.

#### EXERCISE 7.

Con l' orològio si véde<sup>1</sup> che óre sóno.<sup>2</sup> Un giòrno è<sup>3</sup> ventiquátt' óre. Cèrte óre del giòrno è<sup>2</sup> lúme, cèrte óre è<sup>2</sup> búio. Un giòrno è<sup>3</sup> ventiquátt' óre, ma súlla móstra dell' orològio, delle óre ce n' è<sup>4</sup> segnáte dódici, perchè le óre del giòrno si cóntano<sup>5</sup> dall' una alle dódici, così: tòcco, dúe, tre, quáttro, cínque, sèi, sètte, ótto, nôve, dièci, úndici e dódici. Arriváti a dódici non si séguita<sup>6</sup> a díre trédici, quattórdici, e vía fino a ventiquáttro; ma si ricomíncia<sup>7</sup> da cápo dal tòcco e si arríva<sup>8</sup> fino a dódici. Il cónto tórna<sup>9</sup> lo stéssu: infátti le óre del giòrno son<sup>11</sup> ventiquáttro; e dódici e dódici, sommáti insième, fórmáno<sup>10</sup> ventiquáttro. Dódici óre sóno<sup>11</sup> la metà del giòrno. L' orològio ha<sup>12</sup> dódici óre; e le ha<sup>13</sup> segnáte giro giro álla móstra. L' óra è<sup>3</sup> sessánta minúti; e l' orològio ségna<sup>14</sup> ánche i minúti. Quélle righettíne tórno tórno álla móstra, fra un' óra e un' áltra, sóno<sup>11</sup> i sessánta minúti che fórmáno<sup>10</sup> l' óra. La lancétta gránde ségna<sup>14</sup> i minúti. La lancétta piccína ségna<sup>14</sup> le óre. La lancétta gránde ógni óra fa<sup>15</sup> il giro di tútti e sessánta i minúti; gíra<sup>16</sup> tútta la móstra. La lancétta piccína ógni óra ségna<sup>14</sup> un número, e a girár tútta la móstra ci métte<sup>17</sup> dódici óre, perchè dódici son<sup>11</sup> le óre segnáte súlla mó-

stra. Óra són<sup>2</sup> le dódici; tútte e dúe le lancétte són<sup>11</sup> sùlle dódici. Fra un' óra la lancétta gránde avrá<sup>18</sup> giráta tútta la móstra, e sará<sup>19</sup> daccápo sul número 12, e la lancétta piccina sará<sup>19</sup> sull' úno.

- <sup>1</sup> *Si véde* = we see. <sup>2</sup> It is. <sup>3</sup> Is. <sup>4</sup> *Ce n'è* = there are. <sup>5</sup> *Si contano* = are counted. <sup>6</sup> *Non si séguita* = we don't go on. <sup>7</sup> *Si ricomincia* = we begin over again. <sup>8</sup> *Si arriva* = we go. <sup>9</sup> Amounts to. <sup>10</sup> Make. <sup>11</sup> Are. <sup>12</sup> Has. <sup>13</sup> *Le ha* = it has them. <sup>14</sup> Marks. <sup>15</sup> Makes. <sup>16</sup> It goes around. <sup>17</sup> *Ci mette* = it takes. <sup>18</sup> Will have. <sup>19</sup> Will be.

## EXERCISE 8.

A year is<sup>1</sup> 365 days. Every seven days is<sup>1</sup> a week. The days of the week are-called<sup>2</sup>: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday<sup>3</sup> is<sup>1</sup> a<sup>4</sup> holiday; the other days we-work,<sup>5</sup> and therefore they-are-called<sup>2</sup> working-days. The year is-divided<sup>6</sup> into twelve months. The months are-called<sup>2</sup>: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. The month is<sup>1</sup> thirty or thirty-one days. When the month begins,<sup>7</sup> it-is-called<sup>8</sup> the first of the month; the second day is-called<sup>2</sup> the second of the month, the third, the third, and so-on<sup>9</sup> until the thirtieth or thirty-first. January, March, May, July, August, October, and<sup>4</sup> December have<sup>10</sup> thirty-one days. April, June, September, and<sup>4</sup> November have<sup>10</sup> thirty days. February is<sup>1</sup> the shortest month, because it-has<sup>11</sup> twenty-eight days only.<sup>12</sup> But every four years February has<sup>11</sup> twenty-nine days; and that<sup>13</sup> year is-called<sup>13</sup> leap-year. The year begins<sup>7</sup> from January; January is<sup>1</sup> then,<sup>14</sup> the first month of the year. The year ends<sup>15</sup> with December; so<sup>14</sup> December is<sup>1</sup> the last month of the year.

- <sup>1</sup> È. <sup>2</sup> *Si chidmano*. <sup>3</sup> Use def. article. <sup>4</sup> Omit. <sup>5</sup> *Si lavora*. <sup>6</sup> *Si divide*. <sup>7</sup> *Comincia*. <sup>8</sup> *Si dice*. <sup>9</sup> *Così*. <sup>10</sup> *Hanno*. <sup>11</sup> *Ha*. <sup>12</sup> *Sóti*. <sup>13</sup> *Si chidma*. <sup>14</sup> *Dunque*. <sup>15</sup> *Fintisce*. <sup>16</sup> *Quell'*.

## DEMONSTRATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, RELATIVE, AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

41. For the indefinite pronouns, see 86-91.

42. (1) The demonstrative pronouns used adjectively are *questo*, "this," and *quello* or *cotesto*, "that." *Cotesto* is used only of objects near the person addressed. *Questo* and *cotesto* are inflected like other adjectives; but they generally drop *o* before a vowel. *Quello* is inflected like *bello* (see 29, c).

Ex.: *Quest' uomo*, this man; *queste ragazze*, these girls.  
*Quel bambino*, that infant; *queli fanciulli*, those children.  
*Quell' amico*, that friend; *quegli sposi*, that couple.  
*Quello zio*, that uncle; *quelle signore*, those ladies.

*Questo* and *quello* are also used substantively for "this," "that," "this one," "that one": as *fate questo*, *non fate quello*, "do this, don't do that."

(2) "This man" is translated by *questi*, "that man" by *quegli*, *quei*, or *cotesti* (rare); these words are invariable, refer only to persons, and are used only in the nominative singular. *Costui* and *colui* mean respectively the same as *questi* and *quegli*, but are not defective, having a feminine singular *costei*, *collei*, and a plural (both genders alike) *costoro*, *coloro*. *Costui* is often used in a depreciative sense.

Ex.: *Questi è francese e quegli è tedesco*, this man is French and that one is German.

*Chi è costui*, who is this fellow?

*Parlo di colui*, I speak of that man.

(3) *Ciò*, "this," "that," is invariable, and represents a whole idea, not a single word: as *ciò è véro*, "that's so."

*a.* *Quello* and *questo*, *quelli* and *questi* mean also "the former," "the latter."

*b.* "He who" is *colui che*, or simply *chi*. "The one who, whom, which," "that which," "what" is *quello che* or *quel che*.

Ex.: *Chi lavóra* or *colui che lavóra*, he who works.

*Quel che dico io*, the one I mean.

*A quel che sento*, from what I hear.

— 43. The interrogative "who," "whom," is *chi*. "What?" used substantively is *che*, *che cosa*, or *còsa*.\* "What?" used adjectively is *che* or *quale*. "Which?" is *quale*. *Quale* has a plural *quali*; *chi* and *che* are invariable. "How much?" is *quánto* (-a), "how many?" is *quánti* (-e).

Ex.: *Chi védo*, whom do I see?

*Di chi parlate*, of whom do you speak?

*Che cosa dice*, what does he say?

*Che* or *quali libri avete comprato*, what books did you buy?

*Quale di questi volumi è il primo*, which of these volumes is the first?

— *a.* The interrogative "whose" is *di chi*.

Ex.: *Di chi è questo biglietto*, whose card is this?

*b.* In exclamations "what a," "what," are rendered by *che* or *quale* without any article.

Ex.: *Che bel paese*, what a beautiful country!

— 44. The principal relative pronouns are *che*, *cui*, *il quale*: they are all applied to both persons and things, and mean "who," "whom," "which," or "that." *Il quale* is inflected

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\* *Còsa* (as *còsa dice?*) is generally avoided in written Italian.

(*la quäle, i qualli, le qualli*). *Che* and *cui* are invariable: in general *che* is used only as subject and direct object, *cui* only after prepositions or as indirect object.

Ex.: *La lingua che si parla*, the language which we speak.

*L' uòmo del quäle si tratta*, the man of whom we are speaking.

*Le persone a cui or dille qualli parlo*, the persons to whom I speak.

*Lo scritto di cui parlo*, the work I am speaking of.

*Ègli è colui, cui fu dato*, he is the man to whom it was given.

- (1) As subject or direct object *che* is preferred to *il quäle*, unless clearness requires the latter.
- (2) The relative "whose" is *il cui* or *del quäle*.

Ex.: *Una signora, il cui nome è Lucia*, a lady whose name is Lucy.

*Un uòmo, le cui figlie conosco*, a man whose daughters I know.

*L' autore, del cui libro si parla*, the author whose book we are speaking of.

*Le chiese delle qualli si vedono le cupole*, the churches whose domes we see.

- (3) The relative cannot be omitted in Italian.

Ex.: *Le case che ho comprate*, the houses I have bought.

a. "Such . . . as" is *tale . . . quäle*; in poetry *tale* has a plural *tái* instead of *táli*. "As much as" is *tanto quánto*; "as many as" is *tanti quánti*.

Ex.: *Quäle è il padre tale è il figlio*, as is the father, so is the son.

b. "He who" is *chi* or *colui che* (see 42, b).

Ex.: *Chi ha la sanità è ricco*, he who has health is rich.

c. "Whoever" is *chiunque*; "whatever" as a substantive is *tutto quel che* or *checcchè*, as an adjective *quäle che, qualunque che, qualunque, per quánto*. These words, excepting *tutto quel che*, all take the subjunctive. *Checchè* is now but little used.

Ex. : *Chiunque sidte*, whoever you may be.

*Checchè faccitate, fátelo bene*, whatever you do, do it well.

*Tutto quel che volete*, whatever you wish.

*Quali che siano i vostri motivi*, whatever your motives may be.

*Qualunque siano i suoi talenti*, whatever his talents may be.

*In qualunque stato che io mi trovi*, in whatever condition I may find myself.

*Per quante ricchezze egli abbia*, whatever riches he may have.

#### — 45. The possessive pronouns are : —

My :	m., <i>il mio</i> ,	f., <i>la mia</i> ,	m. pl., <i>i miei</i> ,	f. pl., <i>le mie</i> .
Thy :	<i>il tuo</i> ,	<i>la tua</i> ,	<i>i tuoi</i> ,	<i>le tue</i> .
His, her, its :	<i>il suo</i> ,	<i>la sua</i> ,	<i>i suoi</i> ,	<i>le sue</i> .
Our :	<i>il nostro</i> ,	<i>la nostra</i> ,	<i>i nostri</i> ,	<i>le nostre</i> .
Your :	<i>il vostro</i> ,	<i>la vostra</i> ,	<i>i vostri</i> ,	<i>le vostre</i> .
Their :	<i>il loro</i> ,	<i>la loro</i> ,	<i>i loro</i> ,	<i>le loro</i> .

*Loro* is invariable ; the others agree with the object possessed : as *il mio naso*, "my nose" ; *la sua bocca*, "his, her mouth" ; *i vostri occhi*, "your eyes" ; *le loro labbra*, "their lips."

When the possessive stands alone in the predicate, the article is omitted if the possessive is used adjectively.

Ex. : *Questo cappello è mio*, this hat is mine.

*Questo cappello è il mio*, this hat is mine (*i.e.*, the one that belongs to me).

- a. The article is omitted before the possessive : (1) When a numeral, an adjective of quantity, or a demonstrative pronoun precedes it : as *questo tuo difetto*, "this fault of thine." (2) When the possessive forms part of a title : as *Vostra Maestà*, "Your Majesty" ; *Sua Altezza*, "His Highness." (3) When the possessive modifies a noun used in the vocative (in this case the possessive generally follows its noun) : as *amico mio*, "my friend !" (4) The article is generally omitted also when the possessive

modifies a noun in the singular expressing relationship: as *nostra madre*, "our mother." But if the noun has a diminutive ending, or an adjective precedes the noun, the article is not omitted: as *il tuo fratellino*, "thy little brother"; *la vostra gentilissima sorella*, "your kind sister." When the possessive follows the noun of relationship, the article is used before the noun: as *il cugino vostro*, "your cousin." (5) The article is omitted also in certain phrases, such as: *da parte mia*, "for me"; *per amor mio*, "for my sake"; *in casa nostra*, "in our house"; *a modo suo*, "in his own way"; *è colpa vostra*, "it's your fault."

b. The possessive, when not necessary for clearness, is usually replaced by a definite article.

Ex.: *Come sta la mamma*, how is your mother?

*Ha perduto il giudizio*, he has lost his senses.

*Battono i piedi*, they stamp their feet.

c. When the name of the thing possessed is direct object of a verb, the Italians often use instead of the possessive a conjunctive personal pronoun (see 47) and a definite article. If the thing possessed be a part of the body or clothing, this construction is frequent, even when the name of the thing is not object of a verb.

Ex.: *Si strappa i capelli*, he tears his hair (lit., he tears to himself the hairs).

*Mi taglio il dito*, I cut my finger (I cut to myself the finger).

*Il cane gli agguantò la gamba*, the dog seized his leg (seized to him the leg).

*Mi duole il capo*, my head aches (to me aches the head).

d. When the possessor is not the subject of the sentence, "his," "her" are, for the sake of clearness, often rendered *di lui*, *di lei*.

Ex.: *Egli non conosce il di lei cuore*, he does not know her heart.

e. "A . . . of mine, of thine," etc., is *un mio*, *un tuo*, etc.

Ex.: *Una nostra cugina*, a cousin of ours.

## EXERCISE 9.

Quándo cádde<sup>1</sup> l' impèro, Sièna soffrì<sup>2</sup> méno délle áltre città toscáne dälle invasióni déi bárbari ; ma vénne<sup>3</sup> sótto la signoría déi Longobárdi, e pòi fu<sup>4</sup> úna délle città libere di Carlomagno, néi cónti e baróni del quále, arricchíti dälle tèrre e daí castèlli che diède<sup>5</sup> lóro<sup>6</sup> l' imperatóre, i nòbili senési crédono<sup>7</sup> trováre l' origine délla lóro nobiltà. Quésti ládri forestièri, i cúi nidi néi dintórni di Firénze i cittadini di quèsto comúne cercávano<sup>8</sup> di distrúggere, abbandonárono<sup>9</sup> volontariaménte i lóro castèlli nel territòrio senése, ed entrárono<sup>10</sup> nélla città, che da éssi e daí véscovi veníva<sup>4</sup> abbellita di grándi palázzi e governáta con úna máno di fèrro, finchè<sup>11</sup> i comúni non<sup>11</sup> si levárono<sup>12</sup> e non<sup>11</sup> féccero<sup>12</sup> prevalére il lóro diritto a participáre nélla còsa púbblica.

- <sup>1</sup> Fell. <sup>2</sup> Suffered. <sup>3</sup> It came. <sup>4</sup> Was. <sup>5</sup> Gave. <sup>6</sup> To them. <sup>7</sup> Think, believe. <sup>8</sup> Were trying. <sup>9</sup> Abandoned. <sup>10</sup> Entered. <sup>11</sup> *Finchè non* = until. <sup>12</sup> *Si levárono* = arose. <sup>13</sup> Made.

## EXERCISE 10.

Charles V made<sup>1</sup> of Siena a fief for his son Philip II, who ceded it<sup>2</sup> to Cosimo I, and the latter built there<sup>3</sup> the fort which the Spaniards had tried to<sup>4</sup> construct. The city remained<sup>5</sup> under the rule of the good dukes of Lorraine, until Napoleon made it<sup>6</sup> capital of the department of the Ombrone. After the fall of the emperor, it returned<sup>7</sup> under the dominion of the dukes. In<sup>8</sup> 1860 it was<sup>9</sup> the first Tuscan city that voted<sup>10</sup> the union of Italy under Victor Emmanuel II, the only honest king of whom history speaks.<sup>11</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> *Féce*. <sup>2</sup> *La cedette*. <sup>3</sup> *Vi fabbricò*. <sup>4</sup> *Avévano volúto*. <sup>5</sup> *Restò*. <sup>6</sup> *La féce*. <sup>7</sup> *Ritornò*. <sup>8</sup> See 38, b. <sup>9</sup> *Fu*. <sup>10</sup> *Votásse*. <sup>11</sup> *Parli*, which should precede its subject.



## PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

**46.** Personal pronouns are divided into two classes, conjunctive and disjunctive: the conjunctive forms are those used as direct object of a verb, and as indirect object without a preposition; the disjunctive forms are those used as subject of a verb, and as object of a preposition.

## CONJUNCTIVE FORMS.

**47.** These forms are called conjunctive because they cannot be separated from the verb, which they sometimes follow but oftener precede, as will be explained in **48**.

They exist only in the objective case, being used either as direct object of a verb or as indirect object without a preposition. The forms are these:—

*Mi*, me, to me.

*Ti*, thee, to thee.

*Ci*, us, to us.

*Vi*, you, to you.

*Si* (reflexive), himself, to himself; herself, to herself.

*Si* (reflexive), themselves, to themselves.

*Lo*, him; *gli*, to him.

*La*, her; *le*, to her.

*Li*, them (masc.); *loro*, to them.

*Le*, them (fem.); *loro*, to them.

There being no neuter form of the personal pronoun in Italian, "it" must be rendered by a masculine or feminine form, according to the gender of the noun it represents. "It" representing not a word, but a whole clause, is *lo*.

Ex.: *Mi conosce*, he knows me; *ti do i libri*, I give thee the books.

*Ci vedete*, you see us; *vi dico tutto*, I tell you everything.

*Si veste*, he dresses himself; *si divertono*, they amuse themselves.

*Vedete quell' albero?* — *Lo vedo*. — "Do you see that tree?"

"I see it."

*Vi piace la Spagna?* — *Non la conosco*. — "Does Spain suit you?" "I'm not acquainted with it."

*Come poteva sapere se io veniva o no? — Lo ha indovinato. —*

"How could he tell whether I was coming or not?" "He guessed it."

(1) It will be seen that the third person (not reflexive) has different forms for the direct and the indirect object.

Ex.: *Lo trovai*, I found him; *gli feci un regalo*, I made him a present.

*La lascia*, he leaves her; *le scrive*, he writes to her.

*Li cercate*, you seek them (masc.); *le salutate*, you greet them (fem.); *mandiamo loro mille saluti*, we send them (masc. or fem.) a thousand greetings.

(2) The reflexive pronouns of the first and second persons are: *mi*, *ci*; *ti*, *vi*. All reflexive pronouns are used also as reciprocal pronouns.

Ex.: *Mi difendo*, I defend myself; *vi lavate*, you wash yourselves.

*Si odiano*, they hate each other; *ci amiamo*, we love one another.

(3) Another conjunctive pronoun is *ne*,\* "of it," "of them"; it corresponds also to "any," "some" when these words mean "any, some of it, of them." It is often used pleonastically in Italian.

Ex.: *Ne parla*, he speaks of it; *ne ho*, I have some.

*Non ne abbiamo*, we haven't any; *ne volete*, do you want any?

*Tu ne approfitti di questa libertà*, you make good use of this liberty.

a. *Ci*, "us," and *vi*, "you," must not be confounded with the adverbs *ci*, *vi* meaning "here," "there," "to it," "to them," etc.† These adverbs (see 84) are very common in Italian, and are often used pleonastically. There is also an adverb *ne*\* meaning "thence," "from it," "from them."

\* Cf. French *en*.

† Cf. French *y*.

Ex.: *Ci vado*, I go there; *è troppo basso per arrivarci*, he's too short to reach up to it.

*A queste cose non ci penso* (*pensare a* = to think of), I don't think of these things.

*Ne tornerà domani*, he will return from there to-morrow.

48. The conjunctive pronouns, except *loro*, immediately precede the verb: as *mi vedete*, "you see me"; *non lo capisco*, "I don't understand him."

But when the verb is an infinitive,\* a participle, or a positive imperative,† the pronoun follows the verb, and is written as one word with it: as *per vederlo*, "to see him"; *di averlo veduto*, "to have seen him"; *vedendoci*, "seeing us"; *avendoci veduto*, "having seen us"; *vedutoti*, "having seen thee"; *vedeteli*, "see them." The addition of the pronoun does not change the place of the accent.

*Loro* always follows the verb, but is never united to it: as *egli dà loro del vino*, "he gives them some wine"; *parlate loro*, "speak to them."

a. When a conjunctive pronoun is object of an infinitive immediately dependent on another verb, it may either be attached to the infinitive or be placed as if governed by the other verb.

Ex.: *Posso vederti* or *ti posso vedere*, I can see thee.

b. When a conjunctive pronoun is joined to an infinitive, that infinitive drops its final *e*; if it ends in *-rre*, it drops *-re*.

Ex.: *Fàrlo* (*fare*), to do it; *condúrvi* (*condurre*), to conduct you.

\* Not the infinitive used (with a negative) as imperative (see 72): as *non lo fare*, "do not do it."

† Not the subjunctive (see 77, a) nor the negative imperative. Ex.: *Si regoli* (third pers. sing. pres. subj.), "let him moderate himself"; *non li guardate*, "do not look at them."

c. The final vowel of *mi*, *ti*, *si*, *lo*, *la* is often elided (that of *lo*, *la* nearly always) before a verb beginning with a vowel.

Ex. : *T' amo*, I love thee ; *I' ho visto*, I've seen him.

d. All conjunctive pronouns except *gli* and *glie* (see 50) double their initial consonant when added to any form of a verb that ends in an accented vowel.

Ex. : *Dámmi* (imper. *da'* from *dare*), give me.

*Dillo* (imper. *dì* from *dire*), say it.

*Parleròlle* (antique, for *le parlerò*), I shall speak to her.

e. The adverbs *ne*, *ci*, and *vi* occupy the same positions as the conjunctive pronouns (see 47, a).

f. Pronouns are joined to the interjection *ecco*, "see here," just as they are joined to the imperative of a verb.

Ex. : *Èccomi*, here I am ; *èccole*, here they are.

*Èccotelo pronto*, here it is ready for thee.

49. When two conjunctive pronouns come together, the indirect object precedes the direct : as *mi vi presénta*, "he introduces you to me" ; *non vuol presentárvimi*, "he will not introduce me to you" ; *gli si presentò un uòmo*, "a man presented himself to him."

*Lóro*, however, always comes last : as *presentátela lóro*, "introduce her to them."

*Ne* follows all forms except *lóro* : as *me ne dà*, "he gives me some" ; *dátene lóro*, "give them some."

a. The adverbs *ne*, *ci*, and *vi* follow the pronouns of the first and second persons, but precede those of the third : *te ne cáccia*, "he drives you away from it" ; *mi vi troverái*, "you will find me there" ; *ce la mán-da*, "he sends it here" ; *ve lo trovái*, "I found him there." *Sì*, however, always precedes *ne*.

50. *Mi, ti, ci, vi, si* change their *i* to *e* before *lo, la, gli, li, le, ne*, and are often united with them: as *me lo* (or *mélo*) *dice*, "he tells me it"; *ve ne* (or *vène*) *domando*, "I ask you for some"; *mandatecelo*, "send it to us." *Gli* and *le* ("to her") become *glie* before *lo, la, li, le, ne*, and unite with them: as *glieli mando*, "I send them to him, to her"; *vdglio darglielo*, "I wish to give it to him, to her."

### DISJUNCTIVE FORMS.

51. These forms are so called because they do not necessarily stand next to the verb.

Disjunctive pronouns have two cases, nominative and objective. The objective case is used only after prepositions (for exceptions, see 51, a).

The disjunctive forms are these: —

<i>Io</i> , I; <i>me</i> , me.	<i>Tu</i> , thou; <i>te</i> , thee.
<i>Noi</i> , we; <i>noi</i> , us.	<i>Voi</i> , you; <i>voi</i> , you.
{ <i>Egli, lui, esso</i> , he; <i>lui, esso</i> , him.	
{ <i>Ella, lei, essa</i> , she; <i>lei, essa</i> , her.	
{ <i>Essi, loro (eglino)</i> , they (masc.); <i>loro, essi</i> , them (masc.).	
{ <i>Esse, loro (elleno)</i> , they (fem.); <i>loro, esse</i> , them (fem.).	

"It" must be rendered by a masculine or feminine form, according to the gender of the noun it represents.

( "It" as subject of an impersonal verb is regularly not expressed (see, however, 51, h).

Ex.: *La casa è grandissima, e intorno ad essa c'è un giardino*, the house is very large, and around it there is a garden.

*Non è vero*, it isn't true; *piove*, it rains.

(i) The various pronouns of the third person are used as follows. In speaking of things the different forms of *esso* are the ones commonly employed. In speaking of

persons *egli* (or *esso*), *ella* (or *essa*), pl. *essi*, *esse* are used for the nominative in written Italian, but in the spoken language they are replaced by *lui*, *lei*, *loro*; for the objective *lui*, *lei*, *loro* are used both in conversation and in writing. *Églino* and *élleno* are antique forms.

Ex.: *Queste cose sono vere anch' esse*, these things are true too.

*Èlla parla con loro*, she speaks with them.

*Lui è giovane ma lei è vecchio*, she is young, but he is old.

*Vennero da noi anch' essi*, they came to us too.

(2) As the Italian verb denotes by its endings the person and number of its subject, the personal pronouns of the nominative case are generally omitted. When expressed (for clearness, emphasis, or euphony), they may precede or follow the verb; but the subject of an interrogative verb must come after it, as in English.

Ex.: *Parliamo di lui*, we speak of him.

*Non capiscono*, they don't understand.

*S' io fossi ricco come è egli*, if I were rich as he is.

*Siete solo or siete voi solo*, are you alone?

(3) The disjunctive reflexive pronoun is *sè*, which is masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

Ex.: *Lo fecero da sè*, they did it by themselves.

a. The objective case must be used: (1) In exclamations without a verb, unless the pronoun be of the second person: as *beato lui*, "happy he!"; *beato tu*, "happy thou!" (2) After *come*, *quanto*, and *che* (= "as" or "than"), if the pronoun be of the third person: as *sono vecchio quanto loro*, "I am as old as they"; *tanto i genitori che lui*, "his parents as well as he." (3) When the pronoun stands in the predicate after the verb *essere*: as *credendo ch' io fossi te*, "thinking I was you." But "it is I," etc., are *sono io*, *sai tu*, *è lui*, *è lei*, *siamo noi*, *siete voi*, *sono loro*.

✓ *b.* (1) Clearness or emphasis occasionally requires the disjunctive pronoun instead of the conjunctive ; in this case the conjunctive form is often inserted also.

Ex. : *Parlo a voi signóre*, I speak to you, sir.  
*Mi piace anche a me*, it pleases me too.

✓ (2) The disjunctive form must always be used when the verb has two direct or two indirect objects.

Ex. : *Vedo lui e lei*, I see him and her.  
*Lo do a mio padre e a te*, I give it to my father and to thee.

*c.* In speaking of a company, a class, or a people *noi altri*, *voi altri* (which are also written as one word) are used for *noi*, *voi*.

Ex. : *Noi altri italiani*, we Italians.  
*Voi altri pittori*, you painters.

*d.* "With me," "with thee," "with himself, herself, themselves" are *meco*, *teco*, *séco*.

*e.* "Myself," "thyself," etc., used for emphasis with a pronoun or noun, are rendered by the adjective *stesso*.

Ex. : *Noi stessi la vedemmo*, we saw her ourselves.

*f.* "One another," "each other" is *l' un l' altro*.

Ex. : *Ci amiamo l' un l' altro*, we love one another.

*g.* In Florence *ella* is often shortened into *la*, which is used of both persons and things.

Ex. : *La non viene*, she doesn't come.  
*Paire che la si possa tener in mano*, it looks as if it might be held in the hand.

*h.* In impersonal phrases like "it is" the subject, "it," is occasionally expressed in Italian ; it is then translated *egli*, which in the spoken language is shortened into *gli*.

Ex. : *Gli è che*, it is because.

✓ 52. (1) The usual form of address in Italy is *Élla* \* (or *élla*), objective *Léi* (or *léi*); in conversation *Élla* is replaced by *Léi* (or *léi*). This word really means "it," and takes the verb in the third person; but an adjective or past participle modifying it agrees in gender with the person it represents. The plural of *Élla* is *Lóro* (or *lóro*), which takes the verb in the third person plural.

Ex.: *Léi* or *Élla* è *tedesco*, *signóre*, you are German, sir.

*Signorina Néri, Léi* (or *Élla*) *fu lasciata sola*, Miss Neri, you were left alone.

*Sono lieto che La stia bene* (see 51, g), I'm glad you are well.

*E Lóro, dove vdnno*, and you, where are you going?

*Lóro erano già partiti*, you were already gone.

*Signorine, lóro sono molto studiose*, young ladies, you are very studious.

Like other personal pronouns, *Élla* and *Lóro* are very often omitted in the nominative.

*Léi è troppo gentile* or *è troppo gentile*, you are too kind.

*Cóme stánno*, how do you (pl.) do?

The conjunctive forms of *Élla* are *La*, *Le* (or *la*, *le*), those of *Lóro* are *Li*, *Le*, *Lóro* (or *li*, *le*, *lóro*); they occupy the same positions and undergo the same modifications as the corresponding pronouns of the third person (see 48, 49, 50). The reflexive pronoun of *Élla* and *Lóro* is *si*.

Ex.: *Le prometto di visitarla*, I promise (you) to visit you.

*Glíello do*, I give it to you.

*La prego d' accomodarsi*, I beg you to seat yourself.

*Vidi Léi e il bábbó*, I saw you and your father (see 51, b, 2).

*Dico lóro*, I tell you (pl.).

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\* Standing for *Vóstra Signoria*, "your lordship" or "ladyship," or some other title of the feminine gender.



*Le cercavo*, I was looking for you (fem. pl.).

*Si divertono, signorini*, are you enjoying yourselves, young gentlemen?

The possessive of *Èlla* is *Suo* (see 45).

Ex.: *La Sua gradita lettera*, your welcome letter.

✓(2) *Voi* is the form of address oftenest found in books ; it is used sometimes in conversation also, but only toward inferiors or toward equals with whom one is on familiar terms.\* It is employed for both plural and singular (like English "you"), although its verb is always plural ; an adjective or participle modifying it agrees in gender and number with the person or persons it represents.

Ex.: *Voi qui, Pietro*, You here, Peter?

*Voi siete alti tutti e due*, you are tall, both of you.

✓(3) In speaking to an intimate friend, a near relative, a child, or an animal the only form of address is *tu*. *Tu* is used also, like English "thou," in poetry and poetic prose. The plural of *tu* is *voi*.

Ex.: *Ti chiamo Enrico*, I call you Henry.

*Dove sei tu*, where art thou?

*Voglio vedervi, figliuoli miei*, my children, I wish to see you.

## EXERCISE II.

Tant' è<sup>1</sup>! diceva<sup>2</sup> tra sè un giorno Niccolino ; vòglio<sup>3</sup> vedére se quégli uccellini son<sup>4</sup> nati. Li guárdo<sup>5</sup> solaménte e riscéndo<sup>6</sup> súbito. — E Niccolino s' arrámpica<sup>7</sup> su per quell' álbero, tentándo<sup>8</sup> d' arriváre al nido per levársi quélla curiosità. Ma sul piú bello,<sup>9</sup> sênte<sup>10</sup> la vóce del bábbò il quále éra<sup>11</sup> lì prêssò nêlla viðtola ;

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\* Though advocated by some of the best writers and speakers of Italian, the use of *voi* instead of *Léi* and *Lóro* has not become general. In Southern Italy, however, *voi* is the form popularly used.

vuòle<sup>12</sup> scènder lêsto per non fàrse cògliere in fàllo, ma nëlla fùria si smarrisce,<sup>13</sup> gli mánca<sup>14</sup> il sostégno, precipita<sup>15</sup> a tèrra, e cadèndo<sup>16</sup> si fa mále a<sup>17</sup> un piède. Il dolóre lo fa<sup>18</sup> strillàre; àlle grida còrrono<sup>19</sup> il bábbo e la màmma che lo raccòlgono<sup>20</sup> esclamándo<sup>21</sup>: — Te l'abbiamo<sup>22</sup> détto le cènto vòlte che a' nìdi non ti dovèvi<sup>23</sup> voltàr nemméno: êcco quel che succède<sup>24</sup> ai curiòsi e a' disub-bidiènti. — E sòrte per lúi che lo sentrono,<sup>25</sup> perchè cosí potérono<sup>26</sup> prònti bagnàrli il piède coll' àcqua frèdda, e dòpo avérglielo tenúto in quell' àcqua parécchio tèmpo, potéron<sup>28</sup> fasciàrlielo strétto; in quèsto mòdo e dòpo quálche giòrno di ripòso assolúto, Niccolino potè<sup>27</sup> ricominciàre a fàre quálche pássò per càsa.

- <sup>1</sup> I don't care. <sup>2</sup> Said. <sup>3</sup> I want. <sup>4</sup> Are. <sup>5</sup> I will look at. <sup>6</sup> Will come down again. <sup>7</sup> Climbs. <sup>8</sup> Trying. <sup>9</sup> *Sul pièu bello* = at the critical moment. <sup>10</sup> He hears. <sup>11</sup> Was. <sup>12</sup> He tries. <sup>13</sup> He gets confused. <sup>14</sup> Fails. <sup>15</sup> He tumbles. <sup>16</sup> Falling. <sup>17</sup> *Fa mále a* = he injures. <sup>18</sup> Makes. <sup>19</sup> Run. <sup>20</sup> Pick up. <sup>21</sup> Exclaiming. <sup>22</sup> We have. <sup>23</sup> *Non dovèvi* = you mustn't. <sup>24</sup> Happens. <sup>25</sup> They heard. <sup>26</sup> They could. <sup>27</sup> Was able.

## EXERCISE 12.

[In this exercise CARLINO and GORO use *vói*; ARMANDO uses *vói* before. GORO enters, *Lèi* afterwards.]

*Carlino.* Sir, we are<sup>1</sup> alone.

*Armándo.* So it seems<sup>2</sup> (*looking<sup>3</sup> around*).

*Carlino.* I repeat<sup>4</sup> to you that we are<sup>1</sup> alone (*louder*).

*Armándo.* But I tell<sup>5</sup> you that I admit-it.<sup>6</sup>

*Carlino.* It is<sup>7</sup> time to-raise<sup>8</sup> the mask —

*Armándo.* (Oh-my<sup>9</sup>! this-fellow<sup>10</sup> has<sup>11</sup> recognized me.)

*Carlino.* And to<sup>15</sup> speak plainly.

*Armándo.* That is<sup>7</sup> what I wanted<sup>12</sup> to<sup>16</sup> do, but they interrupted<sup>13</sup> me all-the-time.<sup>14</sup>

*Carlino.* Do<sup>15</sup> you see<sup>16</sup> that grove over-there?

*Armándo.* I see<sup>17</sup> it.

*Carlino.* There nobody will-interrupt<sup>18</sup> you.

*Armándo.* Must<sup>19</sup> I go there to speak (*surprised*)?

*Carlino.* We shall-go<sup>20</sup> together.

*Enter*<sup>15</sup> GORO with two guns.

*Carlino.* (*Taking*<sup>21</sup> *one of them*) Take<sup>22</sup> the other.

*Armádo.* Thanks, I am<sup>23</sup> not<sup>24</sup> a<sup>25</sup> hunter.

*Goro.* Take<sup>22</sup> it, or-else<sup>26</sup> — (*brandishing*<sup>27</sup> *a thick club*).

*Armádo.* Willingly — to<sup>28</sup> satisfy you — excuse-me,<sup>29</sup> is<sup>7</sup> it loaded?

*Carlino.* To-be-brief,<sup>30</sup> you hate<sup>31</sup> me; you must<sup>32</sup> hate me. I hate<sup>33</sup> you. So<sup>47</sup> over-there in that grove — at eighty paces from-each-other<sup>34</sup> — bang!<sup>35</sup> Either you kill<sup>36</sup> me or I kill<sup>37</sup> you.

*Armádo.* But I have<sup>38</sup> n't<sup>34</sup> these sinister intentions, which-are<sup>15</sup> contrary to my principles.

*Carlino.* In that<sup>50</sup> case you will-permit<sup>39</sup> this-man-to-amuse-himself-by-shaking<sup>40</sup> the dust from your<sup>41</sup> black coat with that club.

*Armádo.* No, indeed; what-are-you-thinking-of<sup>42</sup>? It would-be<sup>43</sup> too much-trouble<sup>44</sup>! (*Goro brandishes*<sup>45</sup> *the club*) Be-easy<sup>46</sup> with the club.

*Carlino.* No? Then<sup>47</sup> Carolina must<sup>48</sup> be mine.

*Armádo.* You're-welcome-to-her.<sup>49</sup>

*Carlino.* In that<sup>50</sup> case we are friends; but be-off<sup>51</sup> from<sup>52</sup> here, do-you-understand<sup>53</sup>?

*Armádo.* (What a<sup>54</sup> nice way they have<sup>55</sup> in this country!)

<sup>1</sup> Sidmo. <sup>2</sup> Päre. <sup>3</sup> Guardádo. <sup>4</sup> Ripêto. <sup>5</sup> Dico. <sup>6</sup> Ne convengo. <sup>7</sup> E.

<sup>8</sup> To (*dî*) raise to one's self. . . . <sup>9</sup> Ahî. <sup>10</sup> See 42, 2. <sup>11</sup> Ha. <sup>12</sup> Volêvo.

<sup>13</sup> Hânno interrôto. <sup>14</sup> Always. <sup>15</sup> Omit. <sup>16</sup> Vedête. <sup>17</sup> Vêdo. <sup>18</sup> Inter-

romperà. <sup>19</sup> Dêvo. <sup>20</sup> Andrémo. <sup>21</sup> Prendêdo. <sup>22</sup> Prendête. <sup>23</sup> Sôno.

<sup>24</sup> Non, "not," must precede the verb. <sup>25</sup> See 16, a. <sup>26</sup> Altriménti.

<sup>27</sup> Agitádo. <sup>28</sup> Per. <sup>29</sup> Scûsi. <sup>30</sup> Àlle còrte. <sup>31</sup> Odidte. <sup>32</sup> Dovête.

<sup>33</sup> Ôdio. <sup>34</sup> The one from the other. <sup>35</sup> Brun. <sup>36</sup> Ammazdte. <sup>37</sup> Am-

mázso. <sup>38</sup> Ho. <sup>39</sup> Permetterête. <sup>40</sup> That this man amuses (*divêrta*) him-

self to shake. <sup>41</sup> See 45, c. <sup>42</sup> Seems-it (*päre*) to you? <sup>43</sup> Sarêbbe.

<sup>44</sup> Incômodo. <sup>45</sup> Ágila. <sup>46</sup> Stia buôno. <sup>47</sup> Dûnque. <sup>48</sup> Dêve. <sup>49</sup> Take

(*pîgli*, subj.) her then (*pûre*) for-yourself. <sup>50</sup> Tal. <sup>51</sup> Vla. <sup>52</sup> Di.

<sup>53</sup> Intendête. <sup>54</sup> 43, b. <sup>55</sup> Hânno.

## AUXILIARY VERBS.

53. The irregular verbs *essere*, "to be," and *avere*, "to have," are the ones most used as auxiliaries in Italian. They are conjugated as follows:—

a. **Infinitives:** *essere*, to be; *essere stato*, to have been.

**Participles:** *essendo*, being; *essendo stato*, having been; *stato*, been.

## Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Sono,</i>	<i>Èra,</i>	<i>Fui,</i>	<i>Sarò,</i>
<i>sii,</i>	<i>eri,</i>	<i>festi,</i>	<i>sarai,</i>
<i>è,</i>	<i>era,</i>	<i>fu,</i>	<i>sarà,</i>
<i>sidmo,</i>	<i>eravamo.</i>	<i>fummo.</i>	<i>saremo,</i>
<i>siete,</i>	<i>eravate.</i>	<i>foste,</i>	<i>sarete,</i>
<i>sòno.</i>	<i>erano.</i>	<i>furono.</i>	<i>saranno.</i>

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PRETERITE PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>Sono stato (stata),</i>	<i>Èra stato (stata),</i>	<i>Fui stato (stata),</i>	<i>Sarò stato (stata),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
<i>sidmo stàti (stàte),</i>	<i>eravamo stàti (stàte),</i>	<i>fummo stàti (stàte),</i>	<i>saremo stàti (stàte),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

## Imperative.

## Subjunctive.

## Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Sii or sia.</i>	<i>Sia,</i>	<i>Fossi,</i>	<i>Sarèi,</i>
	<i>sia,</i>	<i>fossi,</i>	<i>sarèsti,</i>
	<i>sia,</i>	<i>fosse,</i>	<i>sarèbbe.</i>
	<i>sidmo,</i>	<i>fossimo,</i>	<i>saremmo,</i>
<i>siete.</i>	<i>siete,</i>	<i>foste,</i>	<i>sarèste,</i>
	<i>siano or sieno.</i>	<i>fossero.</i>	<i>sarèbbero.</i>

	PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PERFECT.
	<i>Sia stato (stata),</i>	<i>Fossi stato (stata),</i>	<i>Sarèi stato (stata),</i>
	etc.	etc.	etc.

b. **Infinitives**: *avère*, to have; *avère avuto*, to have had.

**Participles**: *avèndo*, having; *avèndo avuto*, having had; *avùto*, had.

### Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Hò,</i>	<i>Avèva,</i>	<i>Èbbi,</i>	<i>Avrò,</i>
<i>hai,</i>	<i>avévi,</i>	<i>avésti,</i>	<i>avrà,</i>
<i>ha,</i>	<i>avéva,</i>	<i>ebbe,</i>	<i>avrà,</i>
<i>abbiamo,</i>	<i>avevamo,</i>	<i>avémmo.</i>	<i>avrèmo,</i>
<i>avete,</i>	<i>avevate,</i>	<i>avéste,</i>	<i>avrète,</i>
<i>hanno.</i>	<i>avévano.</i>	<i>ebbero.</i>	<i>avràno.</i>
PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PRETERITE PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>Ho avuto,</i>	<i>Avéva avuto,</i>	<i>Èbbi avuto,</i>	<i>Avrò avuto,</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

### Imperative.

### Subjunctive.

### Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
	<i>Àbbia,</i>	<i>Avéssi,</i>	<i>Avrèi,</i>
<i>Àbbi,</i>	<i>abbì or abbia,</i>	<i>avéssi,</i>	<i>avrèsti,</i>
	<i>abbia,</i>	<i>avésse,</i>	<i>avrèbbe,</i>
	<i>abbiamo,</i>	<i>avéssimo,</i>	<i>avrèmmo,</i>
<i>abbiate.</i>	<i>abbiate.</i>	<i>avéste,</i>	<i>avrèste,</i>
	<i>abbiano.</i>	<i>avéssero.</i>	<i>avrèbbero.</i>
	PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PERFECT.
	<i>Àbbia avuto,</i>	<i>Avéssi avuto,</i>	<i>Avrèi avuto,</i>
	etc.	etc.	etc.

✓ 54. (1) The auxiliary of the passive is *essere*, "to be."

Ex.: *Sono amato*, I am loved.

(2) The future ("shall," "will") and the conditional ("should," "would") are formed in Italian without any auxiliary.

Ex.: *Io andrò ed egli verrà*, I shall go, and he will come.

*Vorrèi vederlo*, I should like to see him.

✓ (3) The auxiliary of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses is *avere*, "to have," if the verb be active and transitive. If the verb be intransitive, the auxiliary is nearly always *essere*. If the verb be passive, reflexive, or reciprocal, the auxiliary is always *essere*.

Ex.: *Ho parlato*, I have spoken.

*Avévano fatto queste cose*, they had done these things.

*Sarò venuto*, I shall have come; *è neviciato*, it has snowed.

*Mi sono fatto male*, I have hurt myself.

*Le donne si erano sbagliate*, the women had made a mistake.

✓ a. A past participle used with the auxiliary *essere* must agree with the subject in gender and number.

Ex.: *La ragazza è tornata*, the girl has returned.

*Le donne si sono disputate*, the women have disputed.

*La sorella si è fatta male*, our sister has hurt herself.

✓ b. A past participle used with *avere* may or may not agree with its direct object, according to the choice of the writer.

Ex.: *La birra che aveva bevuto* or *bevuta*, the beer I had drunk.

*Ho veduto* or *vedute molte cose*, I have seen many things.

c. The English auxiliary "do" is never expressed in Italian.

Ex.: *Non viene*, he does not come.

d. (1) The English periphrastic form ("am," "was," etc., followed by the present participle), denoting duration, is expressed in Italian either by the simple verb or by the proper tense of *stare*, "to be" (see 92, 4), followed by the present participle. But the periphrastic form denoting mere futurity must be rendered by the simple present or future.\*

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\* If, however, this form be past in English, only through being dependent on a main verb in a past tense, it must be rendered by the conditional: as *disse che verrebbe*, "he said he was coming."

Ex. : *Io camminava*, I was walking.  
*Sta lavorando*, he is working.  
*Leggevano* or *stavano leggendo*, they were reading.  
*Dice che viene* or *verrà*, he says he is coming.

(2) "To be," expressing a state or condition, is often rendered by *stare*, instead of *essere*. *Stare per* or *essere per* (followed by the infinitive) means "to be on the point of."

Ex. : *Come sta ? — Sto bene, e Lei ?* — "How are you?" "I'm well, and you?"  
*Stava per uscire*, I was just going out.

e. A verb with the auxiliary "used to" (or "would" = "used to") is translated either by the simple imperfect or by the infinitive with *solere*, "to be accustomed" (see 92, 14).

Ex. : *Vi andava* or *solleva andare ogni sera*, he used to go there every evening.

f. *Venire*, "to come" (see 92, 154), and *rimanere*, "to remain" (see 92, 16), are sometimes used as auxiliaries in the simple tenses of the passive, instead of *essere*.

Ex. : *Il ladro venne arrestato*, the thief was arrested.  
*Rimasi sorpreso*, I was surprised.

g. The third person of the passive is very often replaced by the reflexive construction with *si*. This construction is generally used also to render the English "they," "people," "we," in an indefinite sense, followed by a verb; and is often equivalent even to a definite "we." It is employed even with a neuter verb.

Ex. : *Questo libro si legge*, this book is read.  
*Quelle cose si facevano*, those things were done.  
*Si racconta*, it is related.  
*La spada che mi si diede*, the sword that was given me.  
*Si va spesso in campagna*, people often go into the country.  
*Si vedono moltissime cose*, we see very many things.  
*Se ne parla*, people talk about it.

*h.* "To have a thing done" is *far fare una cosa* (see 92, 2).

*Ex.* : *Il re lo fece ammazzare*, the king had him killed.

55. Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of an active transitive verb. In the paradigms given henceforth these tenses will be omitted. The use of the tenses is explained 69-77.

<b>Infinitive</b> PERFECT:	<i>Avère trováto</i> , to have found.
<b>Participle</b> PERFECT:	<i>Avèndo trováto</i> , having found.
<b>Indicative</b> PERFECT:	<i>Ho trováto</i> , I have found.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Avéva trováto</i> , I had found.
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Èbbi trováto</i> , I had found.
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Avrò trováto</i> , I shall have found.
<b>Conditional</b> PERFECT:	<i>Avrèi trováto</i> , I should have found.
<b>Subjunctive</b> PERFECT:	<i>Abbìa trováto</i> , I have found.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Avèssi trováto</i> , I had found.

56. Following are synopses of the compound tenses of neuter, reflexive, and passive verbs. In the paradigms given henceforth these forms will be omitted.

*a.* Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of the neuter verb *venire*, "to come":—

<b>Infinitive</b> PERFECT:	<i>Èssere venúto</i> , to have come.
<b>Participle</b> PERFECT:	<i>Essèndo venúto</i> , having come.
<b>Indicative</b> PERFECT:	<i>Sòno venúto</i> , I have come.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Èra venúto</i> , I had come.
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Fui venúto</i> , I had come.
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Sarò venúto</i> , I shall have come.
<b>Conditional</b> PERFECT:	<i>Sarèi venúto</i> , I should have come.
<b>Subjunctive</b> PERFECT:	<i>Sia venúto</i> , I have come.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Fòssi venúto</i> , I had come.

*b.* Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of the reflexive verbs *alzarsi* ("to raise one's self"), "to get up," and *andarsene*, "to go away":—



(1) *Alzarsi.*

<b>Infinitive</b> PERFECT:	<i>Êssersi alzato</i> , to have got up.
<b>Participle</b> PERFECT:	<i>Essendosi alzato</i> , having got up.
<b>Indicative</b> PERFECT:	<i>Mi sono alzato</i> , I have got up.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Mi era alzato</i> , I had got up.
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Mi fui alzato</i> , I had got up.
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Mi sarò alzato</i> , I shall have got up.
<b>Conditional</b> PERFECT:	<i>Mi sarei alzato</i> , I should have got up.
<b>Subjunctive</b> PERFECT:	<i>Mi sia alzato</i> , I have got up.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Mi fossi alzato</i> , I had got up.

(2) *Andarsene.\**

<b>Infinitive</b> PERFECT:	<i>Êssersene andato</i> , to have gone away.
<b>Participle</b> PERFECT:	<i>Essendosi andato</i> , having gone away.
<b>Indicative</b> PERFECT:	<i>Me ne sono andato</i> , I have gone away.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Me ne era andato</i> , I had gone away.
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Me ne fui andato</i> , I had gone away.
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Me ne sarò andato</i> , I shall have gone away.
<b>Conditional</b> PERFECT:	<i>Me ne sarei andato</i> , I should have gone away.
<b>Subjunctive</b> PERFECT:	<i>Me ne sia andato</i> , I have gone away.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Me ne fossi andato</i> , I had gone away.

c. Following is a synopsis of the entire passive of *amare*, "to love":—

<b>Infinitive</b> PRESENT:	<i>Êssere amato</i> , to be loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Êssere stato amato</i> , to have been loved.
<b>Participle</b> PRESENT:	<i>Essendo amato</i> , being loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Essendo stato amato</i> , having been loved.
<b>Indicative</b> PRESENT:	<i>Sono amato</i> , I am loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Sono stato amato</i> , I have been loved.
IMPERFECT:	<i>Êra amato</i> , I was loved.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Êra stato amato</i> , I had been loved.
PRETERITE:	<i>Fui amato</i> , I was loved.
PRETERITE PERFECT:	<i>Fui stato amato</i> , I had been loved.
FUTURE:	<i>Sarò amato</i> , I shall be loved.
FUTURE PERFECT:	<i>Sarò stato amato</i> , I shall have been loved.

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\* *Andarsene* is composed of the verb *andare*, "to go," the reflexive *si*, and the adverb *ne*, "thence" (see 47, a).

<b>Conditional:</b>	<i>Sarèi amdo, I should be loved.</i>
PERFECT:	<i>Sarèi stato amdo, I should have been loved.</i>
<b>Imperative:</b>	<i>Sii amdo, be loved.</i>
<b>Subjunctive</b> PRESENT:	<i>Sia amdo, I am loved.</i>
PERFECT:	<i>Sia stato amdo, I have been loved.</i>
IMPERFECT:	<i>Fossi amdo, I were loved.</i>
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Fossi stato amdo, I had been loved.</i>

✓ 57. "May" and "can" are generally rendered by *potere*, "to be able" (see 92, 21); "must," "should" (expressing duty), and "ought," by *dovere*, "to owe" (see 92, 8); "will" (expressing volition) by *volere*, "to wish" (see 92, 19).<sup>\*</sup> These verbs are not defective, like the English modal auxiliaries; hence in Italian the tense is expressed by the auxiliary itself, and not by the following infinitive. No preposition intervenes between these verbs and the dependent infinitive.

Ex.: *Può essere vero*, it may be true.

*Non poteva parlare*, he could not speak.

*Hanno potuto dormire*, they have been able to sleep.

*Aurèi potuto dirlo*, I could have said it.

*Potremo andare*, we shall be able to go.

*Deve pagarlo*, he must pay him.

*Dovemmo venire*, we had to come.

*Dovrebbe farlo*, he should do it, he ought to do it.

*Dovrete trovarla*, you will have to find her.

*Aurèbbe dovuto tacere*, he ought to have kept still.

*Voglio partire*, I will go, I wish to go.

*Vorrà tornare*, he will want to return.

*Aurèmmo voluto restare*, we should have liked to stay.

*Vorrèi sapere*, I should like to know.

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\* "Shall" expressing an order or prohibition is rendered by *dovere*, by the simple future, or by a phrase consisting of a verb of wishing and a dependent subjunctive: as *non ci andrà*, "he shall not go there"; *deve capire* or *voglio che capisca*, "he shall understand."

a. "Must" is also expressed by the impersonal verb *bisognare*, "to be necessary," followed by the infinitive or by *che*, "that," with the subjunctive. "To have to" is *avere da*.

Ex.: *Bisogna farlo*, it must be done.

*Bisogna che andiamo*, we must go.

*Ho da scrivere una lettera*, I have to write a letter.

b. "To be able" meaning "to know how" is *sapere* (see 92, 6). "Not to be able to help" doing a thing is *non poter a meno di non* (with infinitive) or *non poter fare a meno di* (with infinitive).

Ex.: *Non seppe farlo*, he couldn't do it.

*Sa leggere e scrivere*, he can read and write.

*Non poté a meno di non ridere*, he couldn't help laughing.

### EXERCISE 13.

Giorgétto è un bambino vispo, vispo. E sollécito; alle sêtte è già leváto, ed è già andáto nel giardino. È mággio, e il giardino è tútto fioríto; ròse, gígli, viðle mándano<sup>1</sup> un odóre soáve. Giorgétto si strúgge<sup>2</sup> di cògliere i fióri; ma la mámma non vuòle<sup>3</sup>: la mámma lo ha lasciáto andár nel giardino, a pátto che non cogliésse<sup>4</sup> i fióri. A un trátto Giorgétto véde<sup>5</sup> úna ròsa più bèlla di tútte le áltre, non resiste<sup>6</sup> più al desidêrio di pigliarla. La mámma non lo saprà,<sup>7</sup> non lo può<sup>8</sup> sapére, — díce<sup>9</sup> fra sè Giorgétto; e stênde<sup>10</sup> la máno al cespúglio, ed è per còglierla. Ma che è státo? Ritíra<sup>11</sup> lêsto la máno, e grida,<sup>12</sup> e piánge.<sup>13</sup> La ròsa ha le spíne: il súo gámbo nascósto tra bellíssime fòglie è tútto piêno di spíne; e le spíne gli háanno bucáto tútta la máno. La máno è sanguinósa; e Giorgétto piánge,<sup>13</sup> e la mámma óra si avvedrà<sup>14</sup> che il súo bambino è disobbediênte.

<sup>1</sup> Send forth. <sup>2</sup> Is dying. <sup>3</sup> Is willing. <sup>4</sup> He should pick. <sup>5</sup> Sees. <sup>6</sup> Resists. <sup>7</sup> Will know. <sup>8</sup> Can. <sup>9</sup> Says. <sup>10</sup> Stretches out. <sup>11</sup> He draws back. <sup>12</sup> Screams. <sup>13</sup> Cries. <sup>14</sup> Will see.

## EXERCISE 14.

Silvio Pellico was<sup>1</sup> confined in prison; and there, in the silence of his<sup>2</sup> dungeon, he found<sup>3</sup> a friend, a companion—a spider. Yes, a spider made<sup>4</sup> his web<sup>5</sup> in a corner of the prison, and Silvio did<sup>6</sup> not-destroy-it<sup>6</sup>; on-the-contrary,<sup>7</sup> he used-to-throw<sup>8</sup> him crumbs<sup>9</sup> of bread, and little by little he became-so-attached<sup>10</sup> to that spider, and the spider to him, that the creature used-to-come-down<sup>11</sup> from his web and go<sup>12</sup> to find Pellico,<sup>13</sup> and would-go<sup>12</sup> on his<sup>14</sup> hand and take<sup>15</sup> food<sup>9</sup> from his<sup>14</sup> fingers. One day the jailer removed<sup>16</sup> the unhappy Pellico. The prisoner thought-of<sup>17</sup> his spider, and said<sup>18</sup>: “Now that I am-going-away,<sup>19</sup> he will-come-back<sup>20</sup> perhaps, and will-find<sup>21</sup> the prison empty; or if there-is<sup>22</sup> somebody else here,<sup>23</sup> he may<sup>24</sup> be an enemy of spiders,<sup>9</sup> and tear down that beautiful web and crush the poor beast.”

<sup>1</sup> Preterite. <sup>2</sup> See 45, b. <sup>3</sup> Trovò. <sup>4</sup> Fecé. <sup>5</sup> See 54, c. <sup>6</sup> Not to-him it destroyed (*disfèce*). <sup>7</sup> Anzi. <sup>8</sup> Buttava: see 54, c. <sup>9</sup> See 13, b. <sup>10</sup> Tanto si affezionò. <sup>11</sup> Si movéva: see 54, c. <sup>12</sup> Andava. <sup>13</sup> See 13, c. <sup>14</sup> See 45, c. <sup>15</sup> Prendeva. <sup>16</sup> Mutò di stanza. <sup>17</sup> Pensava a. <sup>18</sup> Diceva. <sup>19</sup> See 54, d, 1: me ne vado. <sup>20</sup> Ritornerà. <sup>21</sup> Troverà. <sup>22</sup> Vi sarà. <sup>23</sup> Omit. <sup>24</sup> Potrebbe: see 57.

## REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

58. Italian verbs are divided into four conjugations, according as the infinitive ending is *-dre*, accented *-ère*, unaccented *-ere*, or *-ire*. Regular verbs of the second and third conjugations are, however, inflected just alike.

a. The final *e* of the infinitive may be dropped before any word except one beginning with *s* impure.\*

\* Cf. 10, b; 14, b. Italians find it hard to pronounce three consecutive consonants of which the middle one is *s*.

## THE REGULAR VERB.

59. *Parlâre*, "to speak," will serve as a model for the first conjugation. All compound tenses are omitted (see 55):—

## Infinitive and Participles.

*Parlâre, parlândo, parlâto.*

## Indicative.

## PRESENT.

*Parlo,*  
*parli,*  
*parla,*  
*parliamo,*  
*parlite,*  
*parlano.*

## IMPERFECT.

*Parlâva,*  
*parlâvi,*  
*parlâva,*  
*parlavâmo,*  
*parlavâte,*  
*parlavâno.*

## PRETERITE.

*Parlâi,*  
*parlâsti,*  
*\* parlò,*  
*parlâmmo,*  
*parlâste,*  
*parlârômo.*

## FUTURE.

*Parlerò,*  
*parlerâi,*  
*parlerà,*  
*parlerêmo,*  
*parlerête,*  
*parlerânno.*

## Imperative.

*Parla,*  
  
*parlite.*

## Subjunctive.

## PRESENT.

*Parli,*  
*parli,*  
*parli,*  
*parliâmo,*  
*parlite,*  
*parlino.*

## IMPERFECT.

*Parlâssi,*  
*parlâssi,*  
*parlâsse,*  
*parlâssimo,*  
*parlâste,*  
*parlâssero.*

## Conditional

*Parlerêi,*  
*parlerêsti,*  
*parlerêbbe,*  
*parlerêmmo,*  
*parlerêste,*  
*parlerêbbero.*

a. Verbs whose infinitives end in *-care* or *-gare* insert *h* after the *c* or *g* in all forms where those letters precede *e* or *i*: as *pâghi* (*pagâre*), "let him pay"; *cercherò* (*cercâre*), "I shall search." Verbs in *-ciare* and *-giare* drop the *i* before *e* or *i*: as *mangi* (*mangiâre*), "thou eatest"; *comincerà*\* (*cominciâre*), "he will

\* Some writers retain the *i* before *e*: as *comincerà*.

begin." Verbs in *-chiare* and *-gliare* drop the *i* only before another *i*: as *picchi* (*picchiare*), "let him strike"; *pigli* (*pigliare*), "thou takest"; but *picchierà*, *piglierà*.

*b.* The verbs *giocare*, *rinnovare*, *rotare*, *sonare* (also written *giuocare*, etc.) and a few others change *o* of the stem into *uo* in all forms where that vowel is accented: as *sudni*, "let him play"; *giudcano*, "they play."

**60.** Verbs of the second and third conjugations \* are inflected like *credere*, "to believe":—

### Infinitive and Participles.

*Credere*,      *credendo*,      *creduto*.

### Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Crédo</i> ,	<i>Credéva</i> ,	<i>Credéi</i> ( <i>credétti</i> ),	<i>Credèrò</i> ,
<i>crédi</i> ,	<i>credévi</i> ,	<i>credésti</i> ,	<i>credèrdi</i> ,
<i>crède</i> ,	<i>credéva</i> ,	<i>credè</i> ( <i>credétte</i> ),	<i>credèrà</i> ,
<i>credidmo</i> ,	<i>credevàmo</i> ,	<i>credémmo</i> ,	<i>credèrémo</i> ,
<i>credéte</i> ,	<i>credevàte</i> ,	<i>credéste</i> ,	<i>credèréte</i> ,
<i>credono</i> .	<i>credévano</i> .	<i>credérono</i> ( <i>credéttero</i> ).	<i>credèranno</i> .

### Imperative.

### Subjunctive.

### Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
	<i>Créda</i> ,	<i>Credéssi</i> ,	<i>Credèrti</i> ,
<i>Crédi</i> ,	<i>créda</i> ,	<i>credéssi</i> ,	<i>credèrésti</i> ,
	<i>créda</i> ,	<i>credésse</i> ,	<i>credèrèbbe</i> ,
	<i>credidmo</i> ,	<i>credéssimo</i> ,	<i>credèrémmo</i> ,
<i>credéte</i> .	<i>credidte</i> ,	<i>credéste</i> ,	<i>credèréste</i> ,
	<i>crédano</i> .	<i>credéssero</i> .	<i>credèrèbbero</i> .

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\* Most grammars and dictionaries class these two together as the "second conjugation."

*Battere, compètere, convèrgere, divèrgere, mèscere, miltètere, pascere, prescèndere, riflèttere, ripèttere, tèssere, tondere*, and their compounds do not have in the preterite the forms in parentheses. Verbs in *-cere* and *-gere* insert after the *c* or *g* an *i* before *u*, but not before any other vowel: *mèscere, mèscio, mèsca, mesciùto*.

61. Most verbs of the fourth conjugation \* are inflected like *finire*, "to finish":—

### Infinitive and Participles.

*Finire, finendo, finito.*

### Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Finisco,</i>	<i>Finiva,</i>	<i>Finii,</i>	<i>Finirò,</i>
<i>finisci,</i>	<i>finivi,</i>	<i>finisti,</i>	<i>finirai,</i>
<i>finisce,</i>	<i>finiva,</i>	<i>finì,</i>	<i>finirà,</i>
<i>finidmo,</i>	<i>finivamo,</i>	<i>finimmo,</i>	<i>finiremo,</i>
<i>finite,</i>	<i>finivete,</i>	<i>finiste,</i>	<i>finiréte,</i>
<i>finiscono.</i>	<i>finivano.</i>	<i>finirono.</i>	<i>finiranno.</i>

### Imperative.

### Subjunctive.

### Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Finisci,</i>	<i>Finisca,</i>	<i>Finissi,</i>	<i>Finirèi,</i>
	<i>finisca,</i>	<i>finissi,</i>	<i>finirèsti,</i>
	<i>finisca,</i>	<i>finisse,</i>	<i>finirèbbe,</i>
	<i>finidmo,</i>	<i>finissimo,</i>	<i>finiremmo,</i>
<i>finite.</i>	<i>finidte,</i>	<i>finiste,</i>	<i>finirèste,</i>
	<i>finiscano.</i>	<i>finissero.</i>	<i>finirèbbero.</i>

But *abborrire, † assorbire, † avvertire, bollire, divertire, dormire, fuggire, ‡ mentire, † partire, † pentire, pervertire, sentire, servire, sortire, † tossire, † vestire*, and their compounds,

\* Most grammars and dictionaries call this the "third conjugation."

† *Abborrire, assorbire, mentire, sortire, tossire* may also follow *finire*. *Partire*, "to distribute," is like *finire*; *partire*, "to depart," like *sentire*.

‡ *Fuggire* does not insert *i*: *fuggo, fugga*.

though inflected like *finire* in all other parts, are in the present indicative, imperative, and subjunctive conjugated after the following model:—

Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.
<i>Sento,</i>		<i>Senta,</i>
<i>senti,</i>	<i>Senti,</i>	<i>senta,</i>
<i>sente,</i>		<i>senta,</i>
<i>sentidmo,</i>		<i>sentidmo,</i>
<i>sentite,</i>	<i>sentite.</i>	<i>sentite,</i>
<i>sentonno.</i>		<i>sentanno.</i>

62. The present participle of all verbs is invariable.

63. In all conjugations a form of the first person singular of the imperfect indicative ending in *o* instead of *a* is often used in conversation: as *leggevo*, "I was reading." Final *o* of the third person plural of the various tenses is frequently omitted: as *vengono da me*, "they come to me."

*a.* In the preterite *-no* is occasionally dropped, especially in poetry: as *parlâro*, "they spoke." Final *o* of the first person plural of the present subjunctive is sometimes omitted in poetry: as *andiam*, "let us go."

*b.* In old Italian, in poetry, and in some modern prose *v* of the imperfect indicative is sometimes omitted in verbs of the second, third, and fourth conjugations, but only in the first and third persons singular and the third person plural: as *lo avêano fâtto*, "they had done it."

*c.* In old Italian and in poetry the conditional endings *-ti*, *-êbbe*, *-êbbero* are often replaced by *-ia*, *-la*, *-lano*: as *crederti*, "he would believe."

*d.* In old Italian and in poetry the third person plural ending *-ero* is sometimes replaced by *-ono*: as *avrêbbono*, "they would have"; *che andâssono*, "that they should go."



## THE IRREGULAR VERB.

**64.** Certain parts of Italian irregular verbs are always regular: the example given below will show which they are. *Èssere* (see 53, a) is an exception to all rules.

**65.** Many irregular verbs that belong or once belonged to the third conjugation have the infinitive contracted (*fàre* for *fàcere*, *dìre* for *dìcere*, *condùrre* for *condúcere*): in this case the future and conditional are formed from this contracted infinitive (*farò*, *dirèi*, *condurrèbbe*), while the present participle, the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and certain persons of the present and preterite are formed from the uncontracted stem (*facèndo*, *dictèva*, *conducidmo*).

**66.** *Pórre* (for *pónere*), "to put," a verb of the third conjugation, will serve to show which are the regular and which the irregular parts of irregular verbs: the forms printed in italics are regular in all verbs except *dàre*, *dìre*, *èssere*, *fàre*, *stàre*; those in Roman type may be irregular.

## Infinitive and Participles.

*Pórre*,                      *ponèndo*,                      *pósto*.

## Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
Póngo,	<i>Ponéva</i> ,	Pósi,	Porrà,
póni,	<i>ponévi</i> ,	<i>ponésti</i> ,†	porràí,
póne,	<i>ponéva</i> ,	póse,	porrà,
poniámo,	<i>ponevámó</i> ,	<i>ponémmo</i> ,†	porrémo,
<i>ponéte</i> ,*	<i>poneváté</i> ,	<i>ponéste</i> ,†	porréte,
póngono.	<i>ponévano</i> .	pósero.	porránno.

\* See 66, 4.

† See 66, 3.

Imperative.	Subjunctive.		Conditional.
	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
Póni,	Pónga,	<i>Ponéssi,*</i>	Porrèi,
	pónga,	<i>ponéssi,</i>	porrésti,
	pónga,	<i>ponése,</i>	porrèbbe,
	poniámo,	<i>ponéssimo,</i>	porrémmo,
ponéte.	poniáte,	<i>ponéste,</i>	porréste,
	póngano.	<i>ponéssero.</i>	porrèbbero.

It will be seen that the present participle, the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and certain persons of the present and preterite indicative are always regular.

(1) *Dáre* and *stáre* have in the future and conditional *darò, darèi; starò, starèi*. Otherwise the only irregularity in the future and conditional is that they are contracted in many verbs even when the infinitive is uncontracted: as *vedére*, "to see," *vedrò; veníre*, "to come," *verrèi*.

(2) From the first person singular of the preterite the other irregular persons can be constructed, the third person singular by changing the ending *i* to *e*, the third person plural by adding *-ro* to the third person singular.†

(3) The *regular* persons of the preterite and the whole imperfect subjunctive are slightly irregular in *dáre* and *stáre*, which substitute *e* for *a* in those forms (*désti, démmo, déste, déssi; stésti, stémmo, stéste, stéssi*).

(4) *Díre* (for *dícere*) and *fáre* (for *fácere*) have irregular forms, *díte* and *fáte*, in the second person plural of the present indicative.

a. It may be well to note that the first person plural of the present indicative, and first and second persons plural of the

\* See 66, 3.

† This rule applies only to *irregular* preterites.

present subjunctive are irregular only in *avère*, *dolère*, *dovère*, *fàre*, *giacère*, *piacère*, *potère*, *sapère*, *solère*, *tacère*, *valère*, *volère*. In *fàre* (for *fàcere*), *giacère*, *piacère*, and *tacère* the irregularity consists in doubling the *c* before *ia*; *sapère* doubles the *p*; *dolère*, *solère*, *valère*, and *volère* substitute *glia* for *lia*. In *avère*, *dovère*, and *potère* the stem is changed: *abbiamo*, *abbiate*; *dobbiamo*, *dobbiate*; *possiamo*, *possiate*.

*Lian* b. The two persons of the imperative are exactly like the corresponding persons of the present indicative, except in *avère*, *sapère*, and *volère*, where they follow the subjunctive (*abbi*, *abbiate*; *sappi*, *sappiate*; *vogli*, *vogliate*), and in *andàre*, *dàre*, *dìre*, *fàre*, and *stàre*, which have in the singular *va'*, *da'*, *dì*, *fa'*, *sta'*.

c. The third person plural of the present indicative can always be constructed from the first person singular, from which can be formed also the whole present subjunctive except the first and second persons plural: these come from the first person plural of the present indicative. Exceptions to this rule are *andàre*, *avère*, *dàre*, *fàre*, *sapère*, and *stàre*, which have in the third person plural of the present indicative *vanno*, *hanno*, *danno*, *fanno*, *sanno*, *stanno*; while *avère*, *dàre*, *sapère*, and *stàre* have in the present subjunctive *abbia*, *dia*, *sappia*, *stia*.

67. With the aid of the above notes any verb except *essere* can be constructed from the infinitive, the participles (the present participle often being necessary to show the uncontracted form of the infinitive), the singular of the present indicative, and the first person singular of the preterite and future.

a. In poetry and in some prose works *ggi* is often substituted for *d* in the present of verbs in *-dere*: as *chièggio* = *chiedo*, "I ask"; *vèggia* = *vèda*, "let him see."

b. In old Italian we find *fòro* for *fùrono*, *fóra* for *sarèi* or *sarèbbe*, *fórano* for *sarèbbero*, *fia* for *sarà*, and *fiano* for *saràanno*.

c. Verbs whose stem ends in *l*, *n*, or *r* may drop the final vowel in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative, and in the imperative singular: as *vien qui*, "come here"; *non par possibile*, "it doesn't seem possible"; *non vuol andàre*, "he won't go."

d. See 63, a, b, c, d.

68. At the end of the book (page 88) will be found a list of irregular verbs. There all irregular parts will be printed in full, except the preterite and (contracted) future, of which the first person singular will be given. The conditional, which is always formed from the same stem as the future, will not be mentioned. The imperative will be given only when it differs from the present indicative.

a. In general, compound verbs will not be included in this list: those differing in conjugation from their simple verbs will be given in the Alphabetical List of Irregular and Defective Verbs (page 100). All compounds of *dàre* and *fàre* are accented on the same syllable as the simple verbs: as *fa*, "he does"; *disfà*, "he undoes."

The compounds of *stàre* demand special mention: *ristàre*, *soprastàre*, *sottostàre*, *sovrastàre*, are inflected like *stàre* (*ristà*, *soprastètti*, *sottostiano*); *distàre* has no present participle, is regular in the present of all moods (*disto*, etc.), but otherwise is inflected like *stàre* (*distètti*, etc.); *constàre*, *contrastàre*, *instàre*, *ostàre*, *restàre*, *sostàre* are regular throughout (*còsta*, *contràstano*, *instài*, *ostàrono*, *rèsti*, *sostàssi*).

#### EXERCISE 15.

Tànto all' andàre quànto al tornàre dàlla scuòla, Enrico dà<sup>1</sup> nòia a tùtti; picchia i bambini più piccìni di lúi, tira i sàssi a quálche pòvero càne che se ne va<sup>2</sup> tranquillamènte pel sùo viàggio, rómpe le piànte del giardìno che dève<sup>3</sup> traversàre per andàre a scuòla o per tornàre a càsa; insómma è un continuo far malànni.

Il bábbò va<sup>2</sup> a lavoráre la mattína prêsto ; la mámma è maláta, e quíndi non lo pòssono<sup>4</sup> accompagnáre. L' áltra mattína però gli seguí brútta. Méntre andáva a scuòla, vide<sup>5</sup> avánti a sè un bambino piccino, tútto vestíto bène, e che paréva sólo ; Enríco, sénza far tánti discórsi, arríva di diètro, gli piglia il cappéllo e gliélo bútta in úna fónte che èra lì vicína. Il pòvero bambino si mette a piángere, e Enríco cominciò a scappáre. Ma quèsta vòlta avéva fáttö<sup>6</sup> mále i suòi cónti : il bambino non èra sólo, lo accompagnáva un bel can barbóne. I can barbóni hánno tánto intendíménto, che fánno<sup>8</sup> áltre còse ben piú meraviglióse che andáre ad accompagnáre a scuòla un bambino. Il barbóne dúnque, cóme vide<sup>5</sup> il súo padroncino assalíto, vía diètro ad Enríco che fuggíva ; in un áttimo lo raggiúnse,<sup>7</sup> e agguantátagli úna gámba, lo badáva a mórdere<sup>8</sup> ; Enríco urláva, ma il cáné non lo lasciò finchè un signóre, che avéva vísto<sup>5</sup> tútta la scèna, non lo minacciò col bastóne. Enríco ebbe stracciáti i calzóni, laceráta la cárne délla gámba, e fu pòi puníto dal maèstro e daí genitóri ; ma da quel giòrno a quèsta pártè non dà<sup>1</sup> piú nòia a nessúno, avèndo vedúto che un cáné stéssò gli avéva insegnáto cóme fósse mále molestáre gli áltri.

<sup>1</sup> From *ddre*, 92, 3. <sup>2</sup> *Anddre*, *anddrsene*, 92, 1. <sup>3</sup> *Dovére*, 92, 8. <sup>4</sup> *Potére*, 92, 21. <sup>5</sup> *Vedére*, 92, 10. <sup>6</sup> *Fáre*, 92, 2. <sup>7</sup> *Raggiúngere*, 92, 89.

<sup>8</sup> He kept biting him.

#### EXERCISE 16.

Have you ever observed what<sup>1</sup> happens when a pot of water boils at the fire? The steam of the water rises like so-much smoke, and remains attached to the lid that covers the pot ; when this steam has begun to cool, it becomes<sup>2</sup> water once-more,<sup>3</sup> and falls<sup>3</sup> down again<sup>3</sup> drop by drop. In-like-manner<sup>4</sup> it happens with<sup>5</sup> the vapors which the sun and the heat lift from the earth. The vapors rise, collect themselves on<sup>6</sup> high in little bubbles, and thus united they form clouds.<sup>7</sup> When these clouds are very-much<sup>8</sup> charged with<sup>9</sup> moisture, they resolve themselves into water ; and

the water, falling<sup>3</sup> down again<sup>3</sup> in drops where the wind carries it, forms rain.<sup>7</sup> So<sup>10</sup> rain<sup>7</sup> is-only<sup>11</sup> steam turned-back-into<sup>12</sup> water. The cloud, too,<sup>13</sup> is-only<sup>11</sup> a quantity of steam not-very<sup>14</sup> dense and not-very<sup>14</sup> high<sup>15</sup> in the air. This vapor, by<sup>16</sup> remaining low, prevents us sometimes from-seeing<sup>17</sup> objects<sup>7</sup> even at a<sup>16</sup> small distance from us.

<sup>1</sup> *Quello che.* <sup>2</sup> To become once more = *ritornare.* <sup>3</sup> To fall again = *ricascare.* <sup>4</sup> *Medesimamente.* <sup>5</sup> *Per.* <sup>6</sup> *In.* <sup>7</sup> See 13, b. <sup>8</sup> *Molto.* <sup>9</sup> *Di.* <sup>10</sup> *Dunque.* <sup>11</sup> *Non è altro che.* <sup>12</sup> *Tornarlo.* <sup>13</sup> *Più.* <sup>14</sup> *Poco.* <sup>15</sup> *Sollevato.* <sup>16</sup> *Omit.* <sup>17</sup> *Di vedere.*

## MOODS AND TENSES.

**69.** The English present participle used as subject or direct object of a verb must be rendered in Italian by the infinitive, nearly always with the article *il*.

Ex.: *Mi piace il viaggiare*, I like travelling.

*La nostra prima cura fu il cercare una pensione*, our first care was hunting up a boarding-house.

*Rifarsiela cogli animali è da sciocchi*, taking vengeance on animals is folly.

**70.** The English present participle preceded by a preposition is translated as follows: (1) If in English the preposition can be omitted without essentially changing the sense (even though the construction be awkward), the phrase is rendered in Italian by the present participle without any preposition.

It is, however, to be noted that "to amuse one's self by . . .," "to weary one's self by . . ." are *divertirsi a . . .*, *affannarsi a . . .* with the infinitive. A few other verbs take this same construction.

(2) If the preposition is a necessary part of the thought, it is expressed in Italian, and the English present participle is rendered by the infinitive with the article *il*. This article is, however, always omitted after the prepositions "after" (*dopo di*), "before" (*prima di*), "instead of" (*invece di*), "without" (*senza*); and also after "of" (*di*) when in English the present participle cannot be replaced by a noun.

Ex.: *Studiando si impara*, (through) studying we learn.

*Dovrei corrispondere alla sua cortesia ascoltandola*, I ought to acknowledge her courtesy (by) listening to her.

*Partendo incontrò un amico*, (on) going away he met a friend.

*Copiando non fa errori*, (in) copying he makes no mistakes.

*Si diverte a tirar sassi*, he amuses himself (by) throwing stones.

*Oltre il fare scarabocchi scrive male*, besides making blots he writes badly.

*Parlò contra il trarre utile di quella disgrazia*, I spoke against utilizing that misfortune.

*Prima di morire*, before dying.

*Invece di dirmi tutto*, instead of telling me everything.

*Parliamo senza riflettere*, we speak without thinking.

*Questa vittoria fu cagione del sostituire un magistrato dei Nove a quello dei Trenta*, this victory was the cause of the substituting (= substitution of) a magistracy of the Nine for that of the Thirty.

*Ho l'abitudine di coricarmi tardi*, I am in the habit of going to bed late.

*Il vizio di fumare*, the habit of smoking.

71. Following are some other rules for the use of the infinitive and participles:—

a. When any verb is used as an auxiliary, the mood and tense are expressed in that verb, and not in the dependent infinitive (see 57).

Ex.: *Avrei potuto farlo*, I could have done it.

b. After *fare*, "to make" or "to have" (= "to cause"), *sentire* and *udire*, "to hear," and *vedere*, "to see," the Italian present infinitive is used to render an English past participle. After *lasciare*, "to let," and often after the preposition *da* an Italian active infinitive is used to translate a passive one in English.

Ex.: *Si fa capire*, he makes himself understood.

*Farò fare un paio di scarpe*, I shall have a pair of shoes made.

*L'ho sentito dire*, I have heard it said.

*Lo vide ammazzare*, he saw him killed.

*Si lascia ingannare*, he lets himself be deceived.

*Non c'è niente da fare*, there is nothing to be done.

c. The Italian past participle is inflected like any other adjective. The present participle is invariable. When in English the present participle is used adjectively, without any verbal force whatsoever, it is translated, not by the participle, but by a verbal adjective, which can be formed from almost any Italian verb by changing the infinitive ending into *-ante* for the first conjugation, and into *-ente* for the others. This adjective may be used substantively.

Ex.: *Questi vasi sono rotti*, these vases are broken.

*La donna sta cucendo*, the woman is sewing.

*Un animale parlante*, a speaking animal.

*Due amanti*, two lovers.

d. A whole protasis is often expressed in Italian by a present participle, or by an infinitive with *a*.

Ex.: *Andandovi lo vedrebbe*, if he went there, he would see it.

*A bucarsi esce il sangue*, if you prick yourself, blood comes.

e. A clause in indirect discourse is sometimes replaced by the infinitive followed by the subject.

Ex.: *Disse essere questo l'uomo che cercavamo*, he said this was the man we were looking for.



**72.** In negative commands the infinitive is always used instead of the second person singular of the imperative.

Ex.: *Trovalo*, find it; *non lo trovare*, do not find it.

**73.** When an action is represented as having taken place and still continuing, the English uses the perfect or pluperfect tense, the Italian the present or imperfect.

Ex.: *Studio l'italiano da otto mesi*, I have studied Italian for eight months.

**74.** In subordinate clauses referring to the future and introduced by a conjunction of time, where the present is often used in English, the future tense must be employed in Italian.

Ex.: *Quando vi andrò, glielo dirò*, when I go there, I'll tell him.

a. The future is often used, without any idea of future time, to express probability.

Ex.: *Sarà uscito*, he has probably gone out.

*Avrà molto denaro*, he probably has a great deal of money.

**75.** The difference between the imperfect and the preterite is this: the preterite is used of an event that occurred at a definite date in the past, the imperfect is used in a description or in speaking of an accessory circumstance or an habitual action in past time — the preterite is a narrative, the imperfect a descriptive tense. The preterite perfect is used (instead of the pluperfect) only after conjunctions meaning "as soon as" (*appena che*, *subito che*, *tosto che*), and sometimes after *dopo che*, "after."\*

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\* It is used also in phrases like: *in cinque minuti ebbe finita la lettera*, "in five minutes he had the letter finished."

Ex.: *Entrò mentre dormivamo*, he came in while we slept.  
*Facevo così ogni mattina*, I did so every morning.  
*Lo fece l'anno scorso*, he did it last year.  
*Tosto che l'ebbe visto, uscì*, as soon as he had seen it, he went.

a. In conversation the perfect is often used instead of the preterite, when the event is not remote.

Ex.: *Vi sono andato ieri*, I went there yesterday.

**76.** The conditional, like the English "should" and "would," has two uses: in indirect discourse after a principal verb in a past tense it expresses the tense which in direct discourse would be future;\* in the conclusion of a conditional sentence it is used when the protasis is (or, if expressed, would be) in the imperfect subjunctive (see 77).

Ex.: *Disse che lo farebbe*, he said he would do it.  
*Se fosse vero lo crederti*, if it were true, I should believe it.  
*Questa casa mi converrebbe*, this house would suit me.

**77.** When a condition is contrary to fact, or consists of a more or less unlikely supposition referring to future time,† the protasis is in the imperfect (or pluperfect) subjunctive, the apodosis in the conditional;‡ otherwise both protasis and apodosis are in the indicative.

Ex.: *Se l'avessi te lo darei*, if I had it, I should give it thee.  
*Se fosse tornato l'avrei veduto*, if he had returned, I should have seen him.  
*Se venisse noi ce ne andremmo*, if he came, we should go.  
*Se vi andassi morrei*, if I should go there, I should die.

\* The perfect conditional is sometimes used where the simple tense would be expected: *disse che non l'avrebbe fatto più*, "he said he would do it no more."

† Rendered in English by the imperfect, or by the auxiliary "should."

‡ The imperfect indicative is occasionally used to replace the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive of the protasis and the conditional of the apodosis.

*Se non è véro è ben trováto*, if it isn't true, it's a good invention.  
*Se lo fécce sarà punito*, if he did it, he will be punished.

a. The missing persons of the imperative are supplied from the present subjunctive. The imperfect subjunctive is used to express a wish that is not likely to be realized.

Ex.: *La si rëgoli*, moderate yourself; *si accòmodi*, be seated.  
*Sitano zitti*, be quiet (pl.); *andidmo*, let us go.  
*Sia pure*, be it so; *vëngano súbito*, let them come at once.  
*Fòsse pure*, would it were so.

b. When a relative clause restricts its antecedent to one of all its possible conditions or actions, the verb of that relative clause is in the subjunctive, — the present subjunctive if the verb on which it depends be present or future, the imperfect if it be past or conditional.

Ex.: *Non c'è animale più bellíno d'un gátto giòvane che fáccia il chíasso*, there is no animal prettier than a kitten that is at play.  
*Dòve troveréte un giòvane che spòsi voi*, where will you find a young man who will marry you?  
*Vorrèi vedére un bel quàdro che non fòsse antico*, I should like to see a fine picture that is not old.

c. The verb of a subordinate clause depending on an impersonal verb, on a superlative, or on one of the words "first," "last," and "only" is in the subjunctive. But the indicative is used after an affirmative phrase meaning "it is true" or "it is because."

Ex.: *Bisognò ch' to vi anddssi*, I had to go there.  
*È giústo che stano puniti*, it's right they should be punished.  
*E il più piccolo animale che esista*, it's the smallest animal that exists.  
*È véro che ci sòno státo*, it's true that I've been there.

d. The subjunctive is used after all conjunctions meaning "although," "as if," "unless," "provided that," "in order that," "in such a way that" (denoting purpose), "before," "however," "whenever," "wherever," "without."

**Ex.:** *Benchè stia nascosto, lo troverò, dovunque sia*, although he be hidden, I shall find him, wherever he is.

*Partirò a meno che egli non venga*, I shall go unless he comes.

*Lo fece perchè io venissi*, he did it that I might come.

*La divise in modo che le due parti fossero uguali*, he divided it in such a way that the two parts should be equal.

*Per quanto ricco egli sia*, however rich he may be.

*Aspetta finchè io torni*, wait until I return.

*e.* The subjunctive is used after the indefinite pronouns *quale che, qualunque, chiunque, checchè, per quanto*.

**Ex.:** *Chiunque venga*, whoever comes.

*Qualunque disgrazia che succeda*, whatever misfortune happens.

*Per quante volte ci vada*, however many times I go there.

*f.* The verb of an indirect question is nearly always in the subjunctive when it depends on a main verb either in a past tense or in the conditional.

**Ex.:** *Domandano se il re è morto*, they ask whether the king is dead.

*Domandò se il padre fosse uscito*, he asked whether his father was out.

*g.* In a clause dependent on a verb of saying the subjunctive is used if the main verb is negative, or interrogative, or in the conditional, or in a past tense. It is generally not used, however, after an affirmative verb in a past tense when the author himself wishes to imply that the indirect statement is true.

**Ex.:** *Dice che la cosa è chiarissima*, he says the thing is perfectly clear.

*Non dico che questo sia vero*, I don't say this is true.

*Dissero che lo zio fosse ammalato*, they said their uncle was ill.

*Gli dissi che mi chiamava Enrico*, I told him my name was Henry.

h. The subjunctive is used after verbs expressing causation, concession, desire, emotion, prevention, and uncertainty: *i.e.*, after verbs of bringing about; granting, permitting; commanding, hoping, requesting, wishing; fearing, regretting, rejoicing; forbidding, hindering; being ignorant, denying, disbelieving, doubting, expecting, pretending, supposing, suspecting, thinking.

Ex.: *Non so chi siano*, I don't know who they are.

*Vorrèi che questo non fòsse accaduto*, I wish this had not happened.

*Supponiamo che sia provato*, let us suppose that it is proved.

*Spéro mi scriva presto*, I hope you will write to me soon.

i. *Se*, "if," is occasionally omitted before an imperfect subjunctive; in this case the subject, if expressed, must follow the verb.

Ex.: *Sarèi felice venisse egli*, I should be happy, should he come.

#### EXERCISE 17.

La màmma di Alfrédo avéva lasciáto un anèllo d'òro sul cassettóne. Alfrédo vòlle<sup>1</sup> mètterselo in díto. Che giudizio! pretèndere che l' anèllo délla màmma pòssa<sup>2</sup> stàre in un dítno d' un fanciúllò! Se lo mise<sup>3</sup> nel díto gròsso e pòi s' affacciò álla finèstra; l' anèllo cascò di sótto, e non se ne sèppe<sup>4</sup> piú nùlla. La màmma cerca l' anèllo, ma non c' èra piú; cerca di qui, di là, di sópra, cerca per tútto, nè l' anèllo si può<sup>5</sup> trovàre. Allóra chiàma Alfrédo e gli díce<sup>6</sup>: — Bambíno, dímmi<sup>6</sup> la verità; hái présò<sup>7</sup> tu il mío anèllo? l' hái pèrso<sup>8</sup> tu? — Alfrédo, cattívo, dísse<sup>9</sup> di no. La màmma si ricordáva bène d' avérlo lasciáto nel vassoíno sul cassettóne. Non credéva Alfrédo capáce di dir le bugíe, quíndi sospettò che qualcúno l' avésse rubáto. Ci andáva in cása<sup>9</sup> úna bambína, figliuòla d' un antico súo servitóre, e il sospètto cádde<sup>10</sup> sópra quèsta pòvera creatúra. La màmma di Alfrédo non la vòlle<sup>1</sup> piú in cása; ma l' allontanò con bèlla manierà, e nessúno si avvíde<sup>11</sup> di nùlla, perchè quèlla signóra èra buòna. Però la

bugia di Alfrédo féce<sup>12</sup> sì che súa mádre credésse ládra quèlla pòvera bambína. Dio perdóni Alfrédo, Dio gl' ispiri di rimediàre a sì brútta azióne ; váda,<sup>13</sup> si bútti ái pièdi délla màmma, le raccònti tútto, e non commétta mái più di quèste azionáce.

<sup>1</sup> From *volére*, 92, 19.    <sup>2</sup> *Polére*, 92, 21.    <sup>3</sup> *Mèttère*, 92, 104.    <sup>4</sup> *Sapére*, 92, 6.    <sup>5</sup> *Dire*, 92, 152.    <sup>6</sup> *Dire*: see 48, d.    <sup>7</sup> *Prèndere*, 92, 47.    <sup>8</sup> *Pèrdere*, 92, 46.    <sup>9</sup> There used to come to the house.    <sup>10</sup> *Cadère*, 92, 7.    <sup>11</sup> *Avvedèrsi*, 92, 10.    <sup>12</sup> *Fàre*, 92, 2.    <sup>13</sup> *Anddèr*, 92, 1.

### EXERCISE 18.

We inhabit the earth ; but not all the earth has the same name everywhere : the earth is-divided<sup>1</sup> into five parts, and every part has its name. The five parts of the earth are-called<sup>1</sup> : Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Oceanica. Imagine you-cut-open<sup>2</sup> the earth in the middle and place<sup>3</sup> it on a table, in-such-a-way<sup>4</sup> that the inside shall-rest<sup>5</sup> on the table, and the outside shall-present<sup>5</sup> itself to your eyes. You will have two circles : in the circle that lies<sup>6</sup> at your right are<sup>7</sup> Europe, Asia, Africa, and a part of Oceanica ; in the circle that lies<sup>6</sup> on-the<sup>8</sup> left are<sup>7</sup> America and the other part of Oceanica. But the ancients did<sup>9</sup> not<sup>10</sup> believe that the earth was round, nor did<sup>9</sup> they know that its parts were five. They thought that the earth was flat and surrounded by the sea ; they knew, moreover,<sup>11</sup> only<sup>12</sup> three parts : Europe, Asia, Africa. They never<sup>13</sup> would have dreamed that the earth was round, and that on<sup>14</sup> the side opposite to the-one<sup>15</sup> which they inhabited there<sup>16</sup> was inhabited land. America was discovered 395 years ago by an Italian who was-called<sup>1</sup> Christopher Columbus. Christopher Columbus was-born<sup>17</sup> in a village near Genoa in 1447. His parents were poor ; his father earned hardly enough-to<sup>14</sup> support the family. However, by-dint<sup>18</sup> of sacrifices they had<sup>19</sup> him study ; and as<sup>20</sup> Christopher studied willingly, he grew up a fine<sup>21</sup> boy. When it was time<sup>22</sup> to-choose<sup>23</sup> a profession, he chose to-be-a<sup>24</sup> sailor. In<sup>8</sup> those times they believed that the world ended

after Africa ; but Columbus, on-the-contrary,<sup>25</sup> persuaded himself that the world ought<sup>26</sup> not<sup>10</sup> to<sup>26</sup> end there, and that by continuing to sail, one<sup>1</sup> ought<sup>26</sup> to<sup>26</sup> turn and come-back to the same point.

- <sup>1</sup> See 54, g. <sup>2</sup> *Di aprire*. <sup>3</sup> *Di posare*. <sup>4</sup> *In modo*. <sup>5</sup> See 77, d. <sup>6</sup> Use *restare*. <sup>7</sup> *C'è*. <sup>8</sup> *A*. <sup>9</sup> See 54, c. <sup>10</sup> *Non*, "not," must precede the verb. <sup>11</sup> *Phi*. <sup>12</sup> See 82. <sup>13</sup> See 83. <sup>14</sup> *Da*. <sup>15</sup> *Quella*. <sup>16</sup> *Vi*. <sup>17</sup> To be born = *nascere*, 92, 128. <sup>18</sup> *4 forza*. <sup>19</sup> Use *fare*, 92, 2. <sup>20</sup> *Perchè*. <sup>21</sup> *Bravo*. <sup>22</sup> Use def. article. <sup>23</sup> *Di scegliere*. <sup>24</sup> *Di fare il*. <sup>25</sup> *Invece*. <sup>26</sup> See 57.

## CONJUNCTIONS, PREPOSITIONS, AND AD-VERBS.

### CONJUNCTIONS.

78. The principal conjunctions are :—

After, *dopo che*.

Also, *anche, pure*.

Although, *benchè, sebbene, non ostante che*.

And, *e*.

As, *come, quando* (after *tanto*).

As (= since), *siccome, poichè*.

As fast as, *via via che*.

As if, *come se, quasi*.

As long as, *finchè*.

As well as, *come anche*.

Because, *perchè*.

Before, *prima che, avanti che*.

Both . . . and, *e . . . e*.

But, *ma*.

Either . . . or, *o . . . o*.

Even if, *anche se, ancorchè*.

Except that, *se non che*.

For, *chè*.

Granting that, *dato che*.

However (= nevertheless), *però, pure*.

However (before an adj.), *qualunque, per quanto*.

If, *se*.

In case, *caso*.

In order that, *perchè, acciòchè, affinché*.

Much less, *non che*.

Neither . . . nor, *nè . . . nè*.

Nevertheless, *tuttavia, nondimeno, però*.

Nor, *nè, nemmeno, neppure*.

Nor . . . either, *nemmeno, neppure*.

Not even, *neanche, neppure*.

Not to say . . . but even, *non che . . . ma*.

Or, *o, ovvero, ossia*.

Or else, *ossia*.

Provided that, *purchè*.

Rather, *anzi*.

Since (temporal), *dacchè*.

Since (causal), <i>poichè, siccome.</i>	Too, <i>pùre, anche.</i>
So, <i>dunque, adunque.</i>	Unless, <i>a meno che non, eccetto che non, senza che.</i>
So that (result), <i>di modo che, sicchè.</i>	Until, <i>finchè non.</i>
So that (= in order that), <i>perchè.</i>	When, <i>quando.</i>
Than, <i>che.</i>	Whence, <i>donde.</i>
That, <i>che.</i>	Where, <i>dove, ove, là dove.</i>
That (= in order that), <i>perchè.</i>	Wherever, <i>dovunque.</i>
Then, <i>dunque.</i>	Whether, <i>se.</i>
Therefore, <i>dunque, però, perciò, adunque</i> (at the beginning of a clause).	While, <i>mentre, mentre che.</i>

The final vowel of *anche, che, dove, neppure*, and *ove* is generally elided before *e* or *i*.

a. Of the above conjunctions *acciochè, affinché, a meno che non, ancorchè, avanti che, benchè, caso, come se, dato che, dovunque, eccetto che non, non ostante che, perchè* meaning "in order that," *per quanto, prima che, purchè, qualunque, quasi, sebbene*, and *senza che* are followed by the subjunctive. For the use of *che*, "that," with the subjunctive, see 77, c, g, h. *Come* is occasionally used for *come se*, and then it takes the subjunctive. *Finchè* when referring to the future sometimes has the sense of *finchè non*, and then it generally takes the subjunctive. *Se* is followed by the subjunctive when it introduces an indirect question dependent on a verb in a past tense, or a condition contrary to fact. For examples, see 77, c, d, f, g, h.

b. *Che* cannot be omitted in Italian as "that" is in English: \* as *disse che fosse véro*, "he said it was true." *Se* can be omitted in a condition contrary to fact: as *fossi ricco sarei felice*, "were I rich, I should be happy."

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\* It is omitted, however, in the following peculiarly Italian construction: *il ragazzo paréva fosse felice*, "the boy seemed to be happy"; that is, between a verb of seeming and the subjunctive dependent on it, when in English the construction would be a verb of seeming with a dependent infinitive. It is occasionally omitted also after verbs of wishing, hoping, and fearing: as *spéro mi scriva prêsto*, "I hope you will write to me soon."



c. *E* and *o* are often written *ed* and *od* before a vowel.

Ex. : *Mio padre ed io*, my father and I.

d. Between a verb of motion and an infinitive "and" is rendered by the preposition *a*.

Ex. : *Andrò a cercarlo*, I'll go and look for it.

e. When *anche*, "also" or "too," relates to a personal pronoun, the disjunctive form of that pronoun must follow *anche*, even if some form of the same pronoun has already been expressed.

Ex. : *Andremo anche noi*, we shall go too.

*Parte anch' egli*, he goes away too.

*Trovi anche lui*, I found him too.

*Vennero anch' essi*, they came too.

*Lo or me lo diede anche a me*, he gave it to me too.

*Ti piace anche a te*, you like it too.

## PREPOSITIONS.

### 79. The principal prepositions are:—

About (= approximately), *circa*.

About (= around), *intorno a*, *attorno a*.

Above, *sopra*.

According to, *secondo*.

After, *dopo*, *dopo di*.

Against, *contra*, *contro*.

Along, *lungo*.

Among, *fra*, *tra*.

Around, *intorno a*, *attorno a*.

As far as, *fino a*, *sino a*.

As for, *per*, *quanto a*, *in quanto a*.

As to, *rispetto a*.

At, *a*.

Because of, *per motivo di*.

Before (time), *prima di*, *innanzi*.

Before (place), *davanti a*, *innanzi*.

Behind, *dietro*.

Below, *sotto*.

Beside (place), *accanto a*.

Besides, beside (= in addition to), *oltre*.

Between, *fra*, *tra*.

Beyond, *oltre*, *al di là di*.

By, *da*, *accanto a* (= beside).

By means of, *per mezzo di*.

During, *durante*.

Except, *tranne*, *eccetto*, *fodri di*.

For, *per*.

From, *da*, *fin da*.

In, *in*.

In front of, *davanti a*, *innanzi*.

Inside of, <i>déntro di</i> .	Round and round, <i>tórno tórno a</i> .
Instead of, <i>invéce di</i> .	Since, <i>da</i> .
In the midst of, <i>in mézzo a</i> .	To, <i>a</i> .
Into, <i>in</i> .	Toward, <i>vérso</i> .
Near, <i>vicino a</i> .	Through, <i>per</i> .
Of, <i>di</i> .	Under, <i>sótto</i> .
On, <i>su</i> (before a vowel, <i>sur</i> ), <i>sópra</i> .	Upon, <i>su</i> (before vowels, <i>sur</i> ), <i>sópra</i> .
On this side of, <i>al di qua di</i> .	Up to, <i>fino a, sino a</i> .
On to, <i>su</i> (before vowels, <i>sur</i> ), <i>sópra</i> .	With, <i>con</i> .
Opposite, <i>dirimpétto a</i> .	Within, <i>fra, tra</i> .
Out of, <i>da, di, fuòri di</i> .	Within (= inside of), <i>déntro di</i> .
Outside of, <i>fuòri di</i> .	Without, <i>sénza</i> .
Over, <i>sópra</i> .	Without (= outside of), <i>fuòri di</i> .

When governing a personal pronoun *contra, diétro, dópo, sénza, sópra, sótto*, and often *fra* and *vérso* take *di* after them: as *sénza di me*, "without me"; *fra di lóro*, "among themselves." After *con, in, per*, a word beginning with *s* impure generally prefixes *i*\*: as *la stráda*, "the street"; *in istráda*, "in the street."

*a*. "To" before the name of a country, after a verb of motion, is *in*.

Ex.: *Andiámo in Fráncia*, let us go to France.

*b*. "To" before an infinitive is rendered in Italian as follows: (1) After the verbs *bastáre*, "suffice"; *bisognáre*, "need"; *convenire*, "suit"; *desideráre*, "desire"; *dovére*, "must," "ought"; *fáre*, "make"; *lasciáre*, "let"; *parére*, "seem"; *potére*, "can," "be able"; *sapére*, "know"; *sentire*, "hear," "feel"; *solére*, "be accustomed"; *udire*, "hear"; *vedére*, "see"; and *volére*, "wish," "to" before a following infinitive is omitted. It is omitted also in exclamations and indirect questions consisting only of an interrogative and an infinitive.

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\* Cf. 58, *a*.

Ex. : *Dovrèi capire*, I ought to understand.

*Bisogna pensarci*, it is necessary to look out for it.

*Potrèmo venire*, we shall be able to come.

*Vorrèi sapere*, I should like to know.

*Non sa che fare nè dove avvolgersi*, he doesn't know what to do nor where to turn.

(2) After verbs of accustoming, attaining, beginning, compelling, continuing, helping, learning, teaching, and after verbs of motion, "to" before a following infinitive is *a*.

Ex. : *Andranno a vederla*, they will go to see her.

*Si affrettò a rispondere*, he hastened to reply.

(3) After all other verbs it is *di*; but "to" denoting purpose or result is *per*, and "to" indicating duty or necessity is *da*.

Ex. : *Gli dissi di scrivere*, I told him to write.

*Mi è grato di dirlo*, I am happy to say so.

*Legge per divertirsi*, he reads to amuse himself.

*Ho qualcosa da fare*, I have something to do.

c. "By" denoting the agent is *da*.

Ex. : *Fu fatto da lui*, it was done by him.

d. "In" is *in*; but when expressing future time it is *fra*.

Ex. : *Fra tre giorni sarà finito*, in three days it will be finished.

e. "For" is *per*: as *l'ha fatto per me*, "he has done it for me." But in the sense of "since," in speaking of past time, "for" is *da*. "For," meaning "during," is omitted or translated *durante*. Sentences like "it is right for him to do it" must be translated by *che* with the subjunctive: *è giusto che lo faccia*.

Ex. : *Dimora da molti anni a Firenze*, he has lived for many years at Florence (see 73).

*Resterò cinque settimane*, I shall stay for five weeks.

*Continuarono durante tre secoli*, they continued for three centuries.

*Piovve durante un mese*, it rained for a month.

*Bisogna ch'io vada*, it is necessary for me to go.

*f.* "From" is *da*; but before adverbs and sometimes after verbs of departing it is *di*. In speaking of time it is generally *fin da*.

Ex.: *È lontano di qua*, it is far from here.

*Esco di casa*, I go out of the house.

*Fin dal principio*, from the beginning.

*g.* *Da* has, in addition to the meanings "by," "from," "since," another sense hard to render in English: it may be translated "as," "characteristic of," "destined for," "such as to," or "suited to," according to the context. *Da* means also "at the house of" or "to the house of." *Da* corresponds to English "on" or "at" before the word "side," *parte*, used in its literal sense.

Ex.: *Prometto da uomo d'onore*, I promise as a man of honor.

*Il Salvini da Otello*, Salvini as Othello.

*Sareste tanto buono da venire*, would you be so good as to come?

*Questo è da sciocchi*, this is acting like a fool.

*Il bambino ha un giudizio da grande*, the child has the judgment of a grown person.

*La sala da pranzo*, the dining-room.

*Una tazza da caffè*, a coffee-cup.

*L'ho veduto dal Signor Neri*, I saw him at Mr. Neri's.

*Viene da me*, he comes to my house.

*Da questa parte*, on this side.

*h.* *A* is often used before a noun — not indicating material (which is expressed by *di*) nor purpose (expressed by *da*) — that describes another noun, when in English these two substantives would form a compound word.

Ex.: *Una macchina a vapore*, a steam-engine.

*Una sedia a dondolo*, a rocking-chair.

*Uno sgabello a tre piedi*, a three-legged stool.

*i.* *Essere per* or *stare per* means "to be about to."

Ex.: *Stava per parlare*, he was on the point of speaking.

*j.* In some idiomatic phrases *di* is used in Italian when another preposition would be employed in English.

Ex.: *Di giorno, di notte*, by day, by night.

*Essere contento di una cosa*, to be satisfied with a thing.

*Vivo di pane*, I live on bread.

*Che faceva delle forbici*, what did he do with the scissors?

### ADVERBS.

**80.** (1) Adverbs, unless they begin the clause, are generally placed immediately after the verb; *non*, however, always precedes the verb. When a compound tense is used, the adverb nearly always follows the past participle, but *mai* and *sempre* usually precede it. See also **84**.

Ex.: *Non ci vado mai*, I never go there.

*Ho parlato spesso*, I have often spoken.

*Non ha sempre parlato così*, he hasn't always talked so.

(2) Adverbs are compared like adjectives (see **31**); but "better," "worse," "more," "less" are respectively *méglio*, *péggio*, *più*, *méno*.

**81.** "Yes" is *sì* or *già*: *sì* when it expresses real affirmation, *già* when it denotes passive assent. "No" is *no*. "Not" is *non*, after which a word beginning with *s* impure generally prefixes *i*. "Or not" at the end of a clause is *o no*.

Ex.: *Le piace questo tempo?* — *Sì*. — "Do you like this weather?"  
"Yes."

*Che tempaccio!* — *Già*. — "What nasty weather!" "Yes."

*Sta bene*, he is well; *non istà bene*, he isn't well.

*Sta véro o no*, whether it be true or not.

a. "What?" meaning "what do you say?" is *cóme?* *Che* and the interjection *o* are often used to introduce questions.

Ex.: *O perchè non rispondíte? — Cóme? — Che sítte sórdo, signóre?*  
— "Why don't you answer?" "What?" "Are you deaf, sir?"

b. "Very" is *mólto* (see, however, 35, a). Instead of using a word or suffix for "very," the Italians often repeat the emphasized adjective or adverb.

Ex.: *È mólto bello* or *è bellissimo*, it is very beautiful.  
*I subí genitbri érano pòveri pòveri*, his parents were very poor.

82. "Only" may be translated *soltáto* or *solaménte*; but it is oftener rendered by *non . . . che*, with the whole verb intervening, and with the word modified by "only" immediately after *che*.

Ex.: *Non ne ho compráto che due*, I have bought only two of them.

83. "Never" is *non . . . mái*, with the inflected part of the verb intervening. "Just," as an adverb of time, is *or óra*. "Early" is *prêsto*, *per têmpo*, or *di buon' óra*. "This morning" is *stamáne*; "last night" is *stanótte*. "The day after to-morrow" and "the day before yesterday" are respectively *domán l' áltro* and *ier l' áltro*. "A week, a fortnight from to-day" are *óggi a ótto*, *a quíndici*. "Ago" is translated by *fa*, which follows the substantive of time; if this substantive is plural, "ago" may be rendered also by *sóno* (*éranó* or *saránno* if the date from which time is counted be past or future).

Ex.: *Non ti ha mái vedúto*, he has never seen thee.

*Son arrivúti or óra*, they have just arrived.

*Tre ánni fa*, three years ago; *quáttro giòrni sóno*, four days ago.

*Lunedì erano due settimane*, two weeks ago Monday.

*Domani sardanno cinque mesi*, five months ago to-morrow.

**84.** "Here" and "there" when they denote a place already mentioned, and no particular stress is laid upon them, are *ci* and *vi*, which occupy the same positions with respect to the verb as the pronouns *ci* and *vi* (see **48**; **49**, a); "there is," "there are," etc., are *c'è* or *vi è*, *ci sono* or *vi sono*, etc. *Ci* and *vi* are often used in Italian when they would be superfluous in English.

When emphasized, "here" is *qui* or *qua*, "there" indicating a place near the person addressed is *costì* or *costà*, and "there" denoting a point remote from both speaker and hearer is *lì* or *là*.

Ex.: *Carlo vi è tornato*, Charles has gone back there.

*Alla scuola non ci vado*, I don't go to school.

*Voi rimarrête costà, egli resterà laggiù, ed io non partirò di qui*, you will remain where you are, he will stay down there, and I shall not move from here.

a. "Here I am," "here it is," etc., are *ecco mi*, *eccolo*, *eccola*, etc.

**85.** Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-mente* to the feminine singular of the corresponding adjective. Adjectives in *-le* and *-re* drop their final *e* in forming the adverb.

Ex.: *Francò*, frank; *francamente*, frankly.

*Felice*, happy; *felicemente*, happily.

*Piacevole*, pleasant; *piacevolmente*, pleasantly.

*Piacevolissimo*, very pleasant; *piacevolissimamente*, very pleasantly.

a. "So" meaning "it" is translated *lo*: as *lo faccio*, "I do so"; *lo crede*, "he thinks so"; *lo dicono*, "they say so."

## EXERCISE 19.

Agostino è un goloso di prima ríga. Côme<sup>1</sup> vedéva déi confètti, úna chicca, dèlle frúta, súbito se le pigliáva e mangiáva sénza permèssò, ánche se non êrano sùe. Infino i suòi compágni di scuòla lo rimproverávano di quèsto viziáccio. La maêstra pensò di puníre Agostino. Un giòrno, quándo fu l' óra délla ricreazione, tirò fuòri dálla súa cassétta de' confètti, e metténdoli nel panière d' Agostino, gli disse<sup>2</sup>: — Quèsti li porterái a casa álla túa sorellína. — Agostino a vedér que' confètti féce<sup>3</sup> cèrti occhióni gròssi còme quèlli d' un bòve. Non istáva più in sè<sup>4</sup> dálla vòglia di mangiàre que' confètti. Êra tánto goloso, che se avéva qual-còsa di sùo non dáva nùlla a nessúno; êra tánto goloso, che avéva la sfacciatággine di mangiàre le còse dégli áltri; o figurátevi dúnque còme si struggéva di<sup>5</sup> mangiár que' confètti ch' êrano nel sùo panieríno. Fínita la refezióne, i bambíni vánno<sup>6</sup> nel giardíno. Appéna Agostino véde che nêlla stánza dov' êrano i panieríni non c' era nessúno, sparisce dal giardíno, e vía a pigliàre i confètti. Ma non ha fínito di buttár giò il primo, che<sup>1</sup> sènte un amáro, un sapóre cosí cattivo da non poté rêggere; spúta e rispúta, ma l' amáro non se ne andáva.<sup>5</sup> Êra curiosò vedér Agostino disperáto per quel saporáccio. E i compágni chi da un úscio, chi da un áltro, e chi dálla finêstra che dáva sul giardíno, stávano a vedérlo, e a rídere di quèsta cêlia che la maêstra avéva fáttö<sup>6</sup> a quel goloso. Allóra la maêstra gli disse<sup>2</sup>: — Védi, Agostino; ho fáttö<sup>6</sup> fáre quèsti confètti pièni d' assénzio appòsta per te; védi a che còsa pórtà l' ingordígia! Un áltro bambíno non ci sarèbbe rimásto a<sup>7</sup> quèsta cêlia. — Agostino si accòrse<sup>8</sup> che la signóra maêstra gli avéva fátta<sup>6</sup> quèsta cêlia per sùo bène, e che se non si correggéva diventáva lo zimbèllo di tútti.

<sup>1</sup> When. <sup>2</sup> Dire. <sup>3</sup> He was beside himself. <sup>4</sup> He was dying to. <sup>5</sup> Anddre, anddrsene. <sup>6</sup> Fáre. <sup>7</sup> Wouldn't have been taken in by. <sup>8</sup> Accòrgersi.



## EXERCISE 20.

It is related that in by-gone<sup>1</sup> times a parrot escaped from a villa. This parrot had learned to say all-the-time<sup>2</sup>: "Who's-there<sup>3</sup>? who's-there<sup>3</sup>?" Having-fled<sup>4</sup> into a wood, it was flying from one tree to another without knowing where to go. A peasant, who by chance was hunting<sup>5</sup> in that place, eyed the parrot, and having never seen any birds before<sup>6</sup> of this sort, he was<sup>7</sup> amazed at-it,<sup>8</sup> and took<sup>9</sup> all-possible<sup>10</sup> care to aim straight with his gun, so-as-to shoot-it<sup>11</sup> and carry it to show off as a rare thing. But while the peasant was aiming, the parrot, seeing<sup>4</sup> him, repeated his usual question: "Who's-there<sup>3</sup>? who's-there<sup>3</sup>?" The-peasant's-blood-froze-in-his-veins<sup>12</sup> at those words; and lowering<sup>4</sup> his gun, and taking-his-hat-from-his-head<sup>13</sup> he hastened to reply to him, dreadfully<sup>14</sup> mortified: "Excuse-me,<sup>15</sup> for-mercy's-sake,<sup>16</sup> I took<sup>17</sup> you for a bird!"

- <sup>1</sup> *Andditi.*   <sup>2</sup> Always.   <sup>3</sup> *Chi c'è.*   <sup>4</sup> Past participle.   <sup>5</sup> *A caccia.*   <sup>6</sup> *Per l'innanzi.*   <sup>7</sup> *Rimase:* see 54, f.   <sup>8</sup> *Ne.*   <sup>9</sup> Gave himself.   <sup>10</sup> *Ogni.*  
<sup>11</sup> *Tirargli.*   <sup>12</sup> To the peasant not remained blood in-him (*addosso*).  
<sup>13</sup> *Levdosi di capo il cappello.*   <sup>14</sup> *Tutto.*   <sup>15</sup> *La scusi.*   <sup>16</sup> For charity.  
<sup>17</sup> Had taken.

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

**86.** "One," "people," "we," "you," "they," used in an indefinite sense, are rendered in Italian by the reflexive construction with *si* (see 54, g).

**Ex.:** *Si canta bene in Italia,* they sing well in Italy.

*Si fa così,* you do this way.

*Si fanno spesso queste cose,* one often does these things.

**87.** "**All**" as a substantive is *tutto* (*tutti*, etc.): as *tacevano tutti*, "all were silent." The adjective "all," "the whole" is *tutto* followed by the definite article: as *tutta la terra*, "the whole earth"; *tutto il giorno*, "all day"; *tutte le române son belle*, "all Roman ladies are beautiful."

**88.** "**Any**," when it really adds nothing to the sense, is omitted: as *non ha libri*, "he hasn't (any) books"; *voléte vino*, "do you want (any) wine?" When, however, this redundant "any" might be replaced by "any of the," it is translated by the partitive genitive (see 12, a): as *voléte del vino*, "do you want any (of the) wine?"

"Any" used substantively in the sense of "any of it," "any of them" is *ne* (see 47, 3): as *non ne ho*, "I haven't any"; *non ne ha più*, "he hasn't any more"; *ne avéte*, "have you any?"

"Any" meaning "any whatsoever" is *qualúnque*: as *lo fa méglio di qualúnque áltra persóna*, "he does it better than any other person."

**89.** "**Some**," when it adds nothing to the sense, is omitted or rendered by the partitive genitive: as *voléte búrro* or *voléte del búrro*, "will you have some butter?"

"Some" meaning "some of it," "some of them" is *ne*: as *ne ha*, "he has some."

Otherwise "some" is *alcúno* or *qualche*. *Qualche* is always singular (even when the meaning is plural), and is never used substantively. Ex.: *alcúne persóne* or *qualche persóna*, "some persons"; *alcúni lo dícono*, "some say so."

**90.** "Some . . . others," "the one . . . the other," "one . . . another" are translated by *chi . . . chi*, *áltri . . . áltri*, *l' úno . . . l' áltro*, or *alcúni . . . alcúni*.

*Alcúni* used in this way is always plural. A verb whose subject is *chi* or *altri* (used in this sense) is always singular; *altri* is not used after prepositions. But *l' úno* and *l' áltro* can be used in any case or number.

Ex.: *Tútti, chi piú tósto, e chi méno, mortuano*, all died, some sooner, some later.

*Áltri cadde, áltri fúgge*, some fall, others flee.

*Gli úni son buóni, gli áltri cattívi*, some are good, others bad.

91. Following is a list of some other indefinite pronouns and adjectives:—

Anybody, <i>qualcúno, qualchedúno, chicchessia</i> , pronouns.	Neither, <i>non . . . l' úno nè l' áltro, nè l' úno nè l' áltro</i> , pron. or adj.
Any more, <i>piú, ne . . . piú</i> , pron.	No, <i>non . . . nessuno, non . . . alcúno</i> , adj.
Anything, <i>qualchedsa</i> , pron.	Nobody, <i>non . . . nessuno</i> , pron.
Anything else, <i>áltro</i> , pron.	No more, <i>non ne . . . piú</i> , pron., <i>non . . . piú</i> , adj.
Both, <i>tútti e dúe, l' úno e l' áltro, ambedúe</i> , pron. or adj.	None, <i>non ne . . .</i> , pron.
Certain, <i>cérto</i> , adj.	Nothing, <i>non . . . niénte, non . . . nulla</i> , pron.
Each, <i>ogni, ciascúno, ognúno</i> , adj.	Nothing else, <i>non . . . piú niénte, non . . . piú nulla</i> , pron.
Either, <i>l' úno o l' áltro</i> , pron. or adj.	Others, <i>altrúi</i> (see 91, d), pron.
Every, <i>ogni, ciascúno, ognúno, ciaschedúno</i> , adj.	Several, <i>parécchi</i> (fem. <i>parécchie</i> ), pron. or adj.
Everybody, <i>tútti</i> (pl.), <i>ciaschedúno, ciascúno, ognúno</i> , pron.	Somebody, <i>qualchedúno, qualcúno</i> , pron.
Everything, <i>tútto</i> , pron.	Something, <i>qualchedsa</i> , pron.
Few, a few, <i>póchi</i> (pl.), pron. or adj.	Such, <i>tále</i> , adj.
However much, (or many), <i>per quanto (-ti)</i> , adj.	Such a, <i>un tále</i> , adj. (but also pron. in Ital., meaning "so-and-so")..
Little, <i>poco</i> , pron. or adj.	Whatever, <i>qualúnque</i> (invariable), adj.
Less, <i>méno</i> , pron. or adj.*	
Many, <i>mótti</i> , pron. or adj.†	
More, <i>piú</i> , pron. or adj.	
Much, <i>mólto</i> , pron. or adj.	

\* "Less" = "smaller" is *piú piccolo*. † "A great many" is *moltissimi*.

*a.* The verb used with *nessúno*, *alcúno*, *niènte*, *núlla* (meaning "no," "nobody," "nothing") must be preceded by *non*, "not," unless the pronoun precedes the verb.

Ex.: *Non ho visto nessuno*, I have seen nobody.

*Nessún pópolo lo possiede*, no people possesses it.

*b.* "Nothing" followed by an adjective is *niènte di*.

Ex.: *Non avete niènte di buono*, you have nothing good.

*c.* *Ciascúno*, *ciaschedúno*, *ognúno*, *nessúno*, and *alcúno* when used adjectively are inflected like *úno* (see 14, 15).

*d.* *Altrúi*, "another," "others," "our neighbor," is invariable, and is not used as subject of a verb: as *con altrúi*, "with other people"; *chi áma altrúi áma sè stéssu*, "he who loves his neighbor loves himself." The prepositions *di* and *a* are sometimes omitted before it: as *la móstro altrúi*, "I point her out to others"; *la vòglia altrúi*, "the will of another."

## EXERCISE 21.

Per mutáre<sup>1</sup>! Riccárdo díce<sup>2</sup> mále di qualchedúno. Che brútto vízio è mái quéllo! A sentir Riccárdo, tútti son ásini, tútti sóno cattívi; di buòni e di brávi non c'è che lúi. Ma ora-mái ognúno ha conosciúto di che pánni vèste,<sup>3</sup> e nessúno gli créde più. Se fósse brávo e buòno, si guarderèbbe dal dir mále di quèsto e di quéllo, ánche quándo ne avésse quálche ragióne. Figurátevi, dúnque, se può<sup>4</sup> éssere buòno e brávo lúi che díce mále di tútti! Sòrte, ripèto, che nessúno gli créde più, e quándo si sènte dir mále di qualchedúno, e si sa<sup>5</sup> che c'è Riccárdo di mèzzo,<sup>6</sup> ognúno si affrétta a rispóndere: Se l' ha détto<sup>2</sup> quel maldicènte di Riccárdo, non è véro núlla dicèrto.

<sup>1</sup> There he is at it again! <sup>2</sup> *Dire.* <sup>3</sup> What sort of a fellow he is. <sup>4</sup> *Potére.* <sup>5</sup> *Sapére.* <sup>6</sup> At the bottom of it.

## LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CONJUGATION.\*

**92.** This list contains no compound verbs except those which differ in conjugation from their simple verbs and those for which no simple verb exists in Italian. It does not include a few irregular defective verbs † seldom or never used in modern Italian, which are to be found in the Alphabetical List of Irregular and Defective Verbs beginning on page 100.

With every verb its irregular forms are given: in the same line with the infinitive are the present participle (if it be needed to show the original form of the infinitive), the first person singular of the preterite indicative, the past participle, and the first person singular of the future indicative (if the future be contracted); immediately below are the present indicative, the imperative, and the present subjunctive, if these parts be peculiar.

All tenses not mentioned are regular. Preterites in *-ái*, *-íi* are regular throughout.

### FIRST CONJUGATION.

#### I. Andáre, *to go*, andái, andáto; andrò.

PRES. IND.		IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.	
Vádo <i>or</i> vo,	andíamo,	Va',	Váda,	andíamo,
vái,	andáte,	andáte.	váda,	andiáte,
va,	vánno.		váda,	vádano.

\* This list is meant to be used in learning the verbs; the list on page 100 is intended for reference.

† They are: *algere, arrògere, còlere, licere, percípere, rièdere, and soffòlcere.*

2. Fàre, *to do*, facêndo, féci, fátto ; farò.

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Fáccio <i>or</i> fo, facciámo,	Fa',	Fáccia, facciámo,
fái, <u>fáte</u> ,	fáte.	fáccia, facciáte,
fa, fáanno.		fáccia, fácciano.

3. Dàre, *to give*, dièdi, dátto ; darò. *Imp. subj.* déssi.

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Do,	Dièdi ( <i>or</i> détti),		Día,
dái,	désti,	Da',	día,
dà,	diède ( <i>or</i> détte),		día,
diámo,	démmo,		diámo,
dáte,	déste,	dáte.	diáte,
dánno.	dièdero ( <i>or</i> déttero).		diano <i>or</i> dieno.

4. Stàre (68, a), *to stand*, stétti, státto ; starò. *Imp. subj.* stéssi.

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Sto,	Stétti,		Stía,
stái,	stésti,	Sta',	stía,
sta,	stétte,		stía,
stiámo,	stémmo,		stiámo,
<u>státe</u> ,	stéste,	státe.	stiáte,
stánno.	stéttero.		stiano <i>or</i> stieno.

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

5. Avére, *to have*, èbbi, avúto ; avrò. See 53, b.6. Sapére, *to know*, sèppi, sapúto ; saprò.

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
So, sappiámo,	Sáppi,	Sáppia, sappiámo,
sái, sapéte,	sappiáte.	sáppia, sappiáte,
sa, sánno.		sáppia, sáppiano.

7. Cadére, *to fall*, cáddi, cadúto ; cadrò *or* caderò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Cádo (cággio), cadiámo (caggiámo),	Cáda (cággia), cadiámo (caggiámo),
cádi, cadéte,	cáda (cággia), cadiáte,
cáde, cádonno (cággianno).	cáda (cággia), cádano (cággianno).

8. Dovére, *to owe*, dovéi (*or* dovétti), dovúto ; dovrò. *Imper. lacking.*

## PRES. IND.

Dêvo *or* dêbbo (*or* dêggio),  
 dêvi,  
 dêve *or* dêbbe,  
 dobbiámo (deggiámo)  
 dovéte,  
 dêvono *or* dêbbono (*or* dêggiono).\*

## PRES. SUBJ.

Dêbba (dêggia),  
 dêbba (dêggia),  
 dêbba (dêggia),  
 dobbiámo,  
 dobbiáte,  
 dêbbano (dêggiano).

9. Sedére, *to sit*, sedéi *or* sedétti, sedúto.

## PRES. IND.

Siêdo *or* sêggo, sediámo *or* seggiámo,  
 siêdi, sedéte,  
 siêde, siêdono *or* sêggono.

## PRES. SUBJ.

Siêda *or* sêgga, sediámo *or* seggiámo,  
 siêda *or* sêgga, sediáte,  
 siêda *or* sêgga, siêdano *or* sêggano.

10. Vedére, *to see*, vídi, vedúto *or* vísito ; vedrò.†

## PRES. IND.

Védo (véggo *or* véggio),  
 védi,  
 véde,  
 vediámo (veggiámo),  
 vedéte,  
 védono (véggono *or* véggiono).

## PRES. SUBJ.

Véda (végga *or* véggia),  
 véda (végga *or* véggia),  
 véda (végga *or* véggia),  
 vediámo (veggiámo),  
 vediáte (veggiáte),  
 védano (véggano *or* véggiano).

11. Giacére, *to lie*, giácqui, giaciúto.

## PRES. IND.

Giáccio, giacciámo,  
 giáci, giacéte,  
 giáce, giacciono.

## PRES. SUBJ.

Giáccia, giacciámo,  
 giáccia, giacciáte,  
 giáccia, giacciano.

12. Piacére, *to please* : *like* giacére (11).

13. Tacére, *to be silent* : *like* giacére (11).

14. Solére, *to be wont*, sòlito. *Pret., fut., cond., and imper. lacking.*

\* Also *dèono, dènno.*

† *Provvedére* : *provvederò.*

PRES. IND.

Sôglio,                    sogliámo,  
suôli,                    soléte,  
suôle,                    sôgliono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Sôglia,                    sogliámo,  
sôglia,                    sogliáte,  
sôglia,                    sôgliano.

15. Dolére, *to grieve*, dôlsi, dolúto ; dorro.

PRES. IND.

Dôlgo *or* dôglio, dogliámo,  
duôli,                    doléte,  
duôle,                    dôlgono *or* dôgliono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Dôlga *or* dôglia, dogliámo,  
dôlga *or* dôglia, dogliáte,  
dôlga *or* dôglia, dôlgano *or* dôgliano.

16. Rimanére, *to remain*, rimási, rimásto *or* rimáso ; rimarrò.

PRES. IND.

Rimángo,                    rimaniámo,  
rimáni,                    rimanéte,  
rimáne,                    rimángono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Rimánga,                    rimaniámo,  
rimánga,                    rimaniáte,  
rimánga,                    rimángano.

17. Tenére, *to hold*, ténni, tenúto ; terro.

PRES. IND.

Têngo,                    teniámo,  
tiêni,                    tenéte,  
tiêne,                    têngono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Tênga,                    teniámo,  
tênga,                    teniáte,  
tênga,                    têngano.

18. Valére, *to be worth*, vâlsi, valúto *or* vâlso ; varro.

PRES. IND.

Válgo *or* váglio, vagliámo,  
vâli,                    valéte,  
vâle,                    vâlgono *or* vâgliono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Válga *or* vágliá, vagliámo,  
válga *or* vágliá, vagliáte,  
válga *or* vágliá, vâlgano *or* vâgliano.

19. Volére, *to wish*, vòlli, volúto ; vorro.

PRES. IND.

Vôglio,                    vogliámo,  
vuôli,                    voléte,  
vuôle,                    vôgliono.

IMPER.

Vôgli,  
vogliáte.

PRES. SUBJ.

Vôglia,                    vogliámo,  
vôglia,                    vogliáte,  
vôglia,                    vôgliano.



20. Parére, *to seem*, párvì, parúto *or* párso ; parrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Páio,	pariámo <i>or</i> paiámo,	Páia,	pariámo <i>or</i> paiámo,
pári,	paréte,	páia,	paiáte,
páre,	páiono.	páia,	páiano.

21. Potére, *to be able*, potéi, potúto ; potrò. *Imper. lacking.*

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Pôso,	possíamo,	Pôssa,	possíamo,
puði,	potéte,	pôssa,	possíate,
può,	pôssono.	pôssa,	pôssano.

22. Persuadére, *to persuade*, persuási, persuáso.

23. Calére, *to matter*, cálse, calúto. *Impersonal. Fut., cond., and imper. lacking.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Cále.	Cágliä.

### THIRD CONJUGATION.

FIRST CLASS: -si, -so.

24. Accêndere, *to light*, accési, accéso.
25. Allúdere, *to allude*, allúsi (alludéi), allúso.
26. Árdere, *to burn*, ársi, árso.
27. Assídere, *to besiege*, assísi, assíso.
28. Chiúdere, *to shut*, chiúsi, chiúso.
29. Conquídere, *to conquer*, conquísi, conquíso.
30. Contúndere, *to bruise*, contúsi, contúso.
31. Córrire, *to run*, córsi, córso.
32. Decídere, *to decide*, dectsi, dectso.
33. Difêndere, *to defend*, difési (difendéi), diféso (difendúto).
34. Divídere, *to divide*, divtsi, divlso.
35. Elídere, *to elide*, eltsi, ellso.

36. Elúdere, *to elude*, elúsi (eludéi or eludétti), elúso.
37. Esplôdere, *to explode*, esplôsi, esplôso.
38. Intridere, *to dilute*, intrisi, intriso.
39. Intrúdere, *to intrude*, intrúsi, intrúso.
40. Invádere, *to invade*, invási, inváso.
41. Lêdere, *to offend*, lêsi, lêso.
42. Lúdere, *to play*, lúsi, lúso.
43. Mêrgere, *to plunge*, mêrsi, mêrso.
44. Môrdere, *to bite*, môrsi, môrso.
45. Offêndere, *to offend*, offêsi, offêso.
46. Pêrdere, *to lose*, perdéi or pèrsi, perdúto or pèrso.
47. Prêndere, *to take*, prési (prendéi), présso.
48. Rádere, *to shave*, rási (radéi), ráso.
49. Rêndere, *to render*, rési (rendéi), réso (rendúto).
50. Rîdere, *to laugh*, rîsi, rîso.
51. Rifúlgere, *to shine*, rifúlsi, rifúlso.
52. Ródere, *to gnaw*, rósi, róso.
53. Scêndere, *to descend*, scési, scêso.
54. Scêrnere, *to discern*, scernéi or scêrsi, scernúto or scêrso.
55. Sospêndere, *to suspend*, sospési, sospêso.
56. Spárgere, *to scatter*, spársi, spárso.
57. Spêndere, *to spend*, spési, spêso.
58. Spêrgere, *to disperse*, spêrsi, spêrso.
59. Têndere (*trans.*), *to extend*, tési, téso.
60. Têrgere, *to wipe*, têrsi, têrso.
61. Uccidere, *to kill*, uccísi, uccíso.

## MORE IRREGULAR.

62. Espêllere, *to expel*, espúlsi, espúlso.
63. Fôndere, *to melt*, fúsi (fondéi), fúso (fondúto).
64. Chiêdere, *to ask*, chiési, chiêsto.
65. Nascôndere, *to hide*, nascósi, nascósto.
66. Pôrre, *to put*, ponêndo, pósi, pósto ; porrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Póngo,	poniámo (ponghiámo),	Pónga,	poniámo (ponghiámo),
póni,	ponéte.	pónga,	poniáte,
póne,	póngono.	pónga,	póngano.

67. Rispondere, *to answer*, rispósi, rispósto.

SECOND CLASS: -si, -to.

68. Assôrbere, *to absorb*, assôrsi, assôrto.  
 69. Distinguere, *to distinguish*, distinsi, distinto.  
 70. Êrgere, *to erect*, êrsi, êrto.  
 71. Fingere, *to feign*, finsi, finto.  
 72. Frângere, *to break*, frânsi, frânto.  
 73. Consûmere, *to consume*, consúnsi, consúnto.  
 74. Pôrgere, *to present*, pôrsi, pôrto.  
 75. Redîmere, *to redeem*, redênsi (rediméi), redênto.  
 76. Scîndere, *to sever*, scîndéi or scînsi, scîndúto or scînto.  
 77. Scôrgere, *to perceive*, scôrsi, scôrto.  
 78. Sôrgere, *to rise*, sôrsi, sôrto.  
 79. Spândere, *to spill*, spânsi, spânto.  
 80. Spôrgere, *to project*, spôrsi, spôrto.  
 81. Tôrcere, *to twist*, tôrsi, tôrto.  
 82. Vincere, *to conquer*, vînsi, vînto.  
 83. Vôlgere, *to turn*, vôlsi, vôlto.

MORE IRREGULAR.

84. Assôlvère, *to absolve*, assôlsi (assolvétti), assôlto or assolúto.  
 85. Cògliere (côrrè), *to gather*, còlsi, còlto ; coglierò or corrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Côlgo,	cogliámo,	Côlga,	cogliámo,
côgli,	cogliéte,	côlga,	cogliáte,
côglie,	côlgono.	côlga,	côlgano.

86. Scégliere (scérre), *to choose: like cògliere* (85).  
 87. Sciôgliere (sciôrre), *to untie: like cògliere* (85).

88. Togliere (tôrre), *to take: like cogliere* (85).

89. Giungere (giugnere), *to arrive*, giúnsi, giúnto; giungerò (giugnerò).

## PRES. IND.

Giúngo *or* giúgno,  
giúngi *or* giúgni,  
giúnge *or* giúgne,  
giungiámo *or* giugniámo,  
giungéte *or* giugnéte,  
giungono *or* giúgnono.

## PRES. SUBJ.

Giúnga *or* giúgna,  
giúnga *or* giúgna,  
giúnga *or* giúgna,  
giungiámo *or* giugniámo,  
giungiáte *or* giugniáte,  
giúngano *or* giúgnano.

90. Cingere (cignere), *to gird: like giungere* (89).

91. Mungere (múgnere), *to milk: like giungere* (89).

92. Piangere (piágnere), *to weep: like giungere* (89).

93. Pingere (pígnere), *to paint: like giungere* (89).

94. Pungere (púgnere), *to prick: like giungere* (89).

95. Spègnere (spèngere), *to extinguish: like giungere* (89),  
*except that the forms with gn are the usual ones throughout.*

96. Spingere (spígnere), *to push: like giungere* (89).

97. Stringere (strígnere), *to bind: like giungere* (89).

98. Tingere (tígnere), *to dye: like giungere* (89).

99. Ungere (úgnere), *to anoint: like giungere* (89).

100. Vèllere (vèrre), *to tear up*, vèlsi, vèlto.

## PRES. IND.

Vèllo *or* vèlgo, velliámo,  
vèlli, velléte,  
vèlle, vèllono *or* vèlgono.

## PRES. SUBJ.

Vèlla *or* vèlga, velliámo,  
vèlla *or* vèlga, velliáte,  
vèlla *or* vèlga, vèllano *or* vèlgano.

## THIRD CLASS: -ssi, -sso.

101. Connètere, *to connect*, connèssi (connettéi), connèssò (connettúto).

102. Genuflèttere, *to kneel*, genuflèssi, genuflèssò.

103. *Riflettere, to reflect,\** riflettéi or riflèssi, riflèttúto or riflèssò.  
 104. *Mettere, to put,* méssi or mísi, méssò.  
 105. *Discutere, to discuss,* discússi, discússò.  
 106. *Esprimere, to express,* esprèssi, esprèssò.  
 107. *Fèndere, to split,* fendéi (fendétti or fèssi), fendúto or fèssò.  
 108. *Figgere (figere), to fix,* fissi (físi), fisso (fiso) or fíttò.  
 109. *Rilúcere, to shine,* rilússi or rilucéi. *Past part. lacking.*  
 110. *Succedere, to happen,* succèssi or succedéi, succèssò or succedúto.  
 111. *Muovere, to move,* movèndo, mòssi, mòssò.  
 112. *Scuotere, to shake,* scotèndo, scòssi, scòssò.

## FOURTH CLASS: -ssi, -tto.

113. *Affliggere, to afflict,* afflíssi, afflíttò.  
 114. *Cuocere, to cook,* cocèndo, còssi, còttò.  
 115. *Dirigere, to direct,* dirèssi, dirèttò.  
 116. *Friggere, to fry,* fríssi, fríttò.  
 117. *Lèggere, to read,* lèssi, lèttò.  
 118. *Negligere, to neglect,* neglèssi, neglèttò.  
 119. *Protèggere, to protect,* protèssi, protèttò.  
 120. *Règgere, to support,* rèssi, rèttò.  
 121. *Scrivere, to write,* scríssi, scríttò.  
 122. *Strúggere, to melt,* strússi, strúttò.

## MORE IRREGULAR.

123. *Condurre, to conduct,* conducèndo, condússi, condóttò; condurrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Condúco,	conduciámo,	Condúca,	conduciámo,
condúci,	conducéte,	condúca,	conduciáte,
condúce,	condúcono.	condúca,	condúcano.

\* When *riflettere* means "to reflect light" it is irregular; when it means "to meditate" it is regular.

124. Trarre (tráere), *to drag*, traêndo, trássi, tráttö ; trarrò.

PRES. IND.

Trággo, traiámo *or* traggiámo,  
trái (trággi), traéte,  
tráe (trágge), trággono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Trágga, traiámo *or* traggiámo,  
trágga, traiáte,  
trágga, trággano.

NOT CLASSIFIED.

125. Bére *or* bévere, *to drink*, bevêndo, bévvi (bevétti), bevúto ; berò *or* beverò.

PRES. IND.

Bévo *or* béo, beviámo *or* beiámo,  
bévi *or* béi, bevéte *or* beéte,  
béve *or* bée, bévono *or* béono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Béva *or* béa, beviámo *or* beiámo,  
béva *or* béa, beviáte *or* beiáte,  
béva *or* béa, bévano *or* béano.

126. Conóscere, *to know*, conóbbi, conosciúto.  
127. Créscere, *to grow*, crébbi, cresciúto.  
128. Náscere, *to be born*, nácqui, náto.  
129. Nuócere, *to harm*, nocêndo, nôcqui, nociúto.  
130. Esigere, *to exact*, esigéi, esátto.  
131. Esistere, *to exist*, esistéi, esistíto.  
132. Êssere, *to be*, fúí, státo ; sarò. See 53, a (and 67, b).  
133. Piôvere, *to rain*, piôvve (piovè), piovúto. *Impersonal.*  
134. Rómpere, *to break*, rúppi, róttö.  
135. Sôlvère, *to undo*, solvéi (solvétti), solúto.  
136. Vîvere, *to live*, vîssi, vissúto *or* vivúto.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

137. Aprîre, *to open*, aprîi *or* apêrsi, apêrto.\*  
138. Coprîre (cuoprîre), *to cover: like aprîre* (137).\*  
139. Offrîre (offerîre), *to offer*, offrîi (offerli) *or* offêrsi, offêrto.\*  
140. Soffrîre (sofferîre), *to suffer: like offrîre* (139).\*  
141. Convertîre, *to convert*, convertîi *or* convêrsi, convertíto *or* convêrso.\*

\* Present after the model of *sentire*, p. 59.

142. Costruire (construire), *to construct*, co(n)strùssi or co(n)-struì, co(n)strulto or co(n)strùtto.\*  
 143. Digerire, *to digest*, digerii, digerito or digèsto.\*  
 144. Esaurire, *to exhaust*, esaurii, esaurito or esàusto.\*  
 145. Seppellire, *to bury*, seppellii, seppellito or sepólto.\*  
 146. Seguire, *to follow*, seguì, seguito.

## PRES. IND.

Sêguo (siêguo), seguiámo,  
 sêgui (siêgui), seguite,  
 sêgue (siêgue), sêguono (siêguono).

## PRES. SUBJ.

Sêgua (siêgua), seguiámo,  
 sêgua (siêgua), seguiáte,  
 sêgua (siêgua), sêguano (siêguano).

147. Cucire, *to sew*, cucì, cucito.

## PRES. IND.

Cúcio, cucíámo,  
 cúci, cucíte,  
 cúce, cúciono.

## PRES. SUBJ.

Cúcia, cucíámo,  
 cúcia, cuciate,  
 cúcia, cúciano.

148. Sdrucire or sdruscire, *to rip: like cucire* (147).

149. Empire or émpiere, *to fill*, empièndo, empii, empíto. *All but the present from the stem of empire.*

## PRES. IND.

Êmpio (empíscio), empiámo,  
 êmpi (empísci), empiáte,  
 êmpie (empísce), êmpiono (empíscono).

## PRES. SUBJ.

Êmpia, empiámo,  
 êmpia, empiáte,  
 êmpia, êmpiano.

150. Morire, *to die*, morì, môrto; morirò or morrò.

## PRES. IND.

Muòio (muòro),  
 muòri,  
 muòre,  
 moriámo or muoiámo,  
 moríte,  
 muòiono (muòrono).

## PRES. SUBJ.

muòia or muòra,  
 muòia or muòra,  
 muòia or muòra,  
 moriámo or muoiámo,  
 muoiáte,  
 muòiano or muòrano.

151. Sparire, *to disappear*, sparii or spàrvi, spartito.

\* Present after the model of *finire*, p. 58.

PRES. IND.  
Sparisco (spáio),  
sparisci,  
sparisce,  
spariámo,  
sparíte,  
sparíscono (spáiono).

PRES. SUBJ.  
Sparisca (spáia),  
sparisca (spáia),  
sparisca (spáia),  
spariámo,  
spariáte,  
sparíscono (spáiano).

152. Dire, *to say*, dicêdo, díssi, détto ; dirò.

PRES. IND.  
Díco, diciámo,  
díci, díte,  
díce, dícono.

IMPER.  
Dì,  
díte.

PRES. SUBJ.  
Díca, diciámo,  
díca, diciáte,  
díca, dícano.

153. Salire, *to ascend*, salí or sálsi, salíto.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Sálgo (salisco),	saliámo or sagliámo,	Sálga (salisca),	saliámo or sagliámo,
sáli (salisci),	salíte,	sálga (salisca),	sagliáte,
sále (salisce),	sálgono (salíscono).	sálga (salisca),	sálgano (salíscono).

154. Venire, *to come*, vénni, venúto ; verrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Vêngo,	veniámo,	Vênga,	veniámo,
viêni,	veníte,	vênga,	veniáte,
viêne,	vêngono.	vênga,	vêngano.

155. Udire, *to hear*, udíi, udíto.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Ôdo,	udiámo,	Ôda,	udiámo,
ôdí,	udíte,	ôda,	udiáte,
ôde,	ôdono.	ôda,	ôdano.

156. Uscire (escire), *to go out*, uscíi, uscíto.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Êsco,	uscíámo,	Êsca,	uscíámo,
êsci,	uscíte,	êsca,	uscíáte,
êsce,	êscono.	êsca,	êscano.



## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

**93.** Following is a list of the Italian irregular and defective verbs. With every defective verb is a list of its existing forms. Every irregular verb is followed by a number referring to the list beginning on page 88. Compound verbs have, in general, been excluded from this list, unless they differ in conjugation from the simple verbs from which they come (see **68, a**). The commonest prefixes are: *a-* (corresponding to the preposition *a*), after which the simple verb doubles its initial consonant; *as-* (= Latin *abs*); *com-, con-, co-, cor-* (= prep. *con*); *de-, di-* (= prep. *di*); *dis-* (= Lat. *dis*); *e-, es-* (= Lat. *ex*); *im-, in-* (= prep. *in*); *o-* (= Lat. *ob*), after which the verb generally doubles its initial consonant; *per* (= prep. *per*); *pre-* (= Lat. *pre-* or *prae-*); *pro-* (= Lat. *pro-*); *r-, re-, ri-* (= Lat. *re-*); *s-* (= Lat. *ex-* or *dis-*); *so- or su-* (= Lat. *sub*), after which the verb generally doubles its initial consonant; *sopra-, sopr-* (= prep. *sopra*); *sor-* (= prep. *su*); *sos-* (= Lat. *sub*); *sotto-, sott-* (= prep. *sotto*); *tra-* (= prep. *tra*).

Accadére, *see* cadére, 7.

Accëndere, 24.

Accòrgere, *see* scòrgere, 77.

Acquisíre (*defect.*): *acquisíto*.

Addúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.

Affliggere, 113.

Álgere (*defect.*): *Pres. álsi*, etc.

Allúdere, 25.

Ancídere, *see* uccídere, 61.

Andáre, 1.

Ángere (*defect.*): *Pres. ánge, ángono*.

Annèttere, *see* connèttere, 101.

Antivedére, *Past Part. only* antivedúto, *otherwise like* vedére, 10.

Apparíre, *see* sparíre, 151.

Appëndere, *see* sospëndere, 55.

Apríre, 137.

Árdere, 26.

Arrògere (*defect.*): *arrogèndo; arròso or arròto; Pres. arròge; Imp. arrogéva; Pres. arròse, arròsero*.

Ascëndere, *see* scëndere, 53.

- Ascóndere, *see* nascóndere, 65.  
 Assídere, 27.  
 Assístere, *see* esístere, 131.  
 Assólvere, 84.  
 Assórbere, 68.  
 Assúmere, *see* consúmere, 73.  
 Avére, 5.  
 Bére, 125.  
 Bévere, *see* bére, 125.  
 Cadére, 7.  
 Calére, 23.  
 Cápere (*defect.*): *Pres.* cápe; *Imp.* capéva.  
 Cêdere, *generally regular, sometimes has a Pret. cêssi.*  
 Chêrere (*defect.*): *Pres.* chêro, chêre.  
 Chiêdere, 64.  
 Chiúdere, 28.  
 Cíngere, 90.  
 Circoncidere, *see* decidere, 32.  
 Cògliere, 85.  
 Còlere (*defect.*). colêndo, cólto; *Pres.* còlo, còle.  
 Comparíre, *see* sparíre, 151.  
 Comprímere, *see* esprimere, 106.  
 Concêdere, *see* succêdere, 110.  
 Concátère, *see* discátère, 105.  
 Condúrre, 123.  
 Connêttère, 101.  
 Conóscere, 126.  
 Conquídere, 29.  
 Consístere, *see* esístere, 131.  
 Constáre *is reg.*  
 Construíre, 142.  
 Consúmere, 73.  
 Contrastáre *is reg.*  
 Controvêrtère (*defect.*): *Pres. and Imp. regular.*  
 Contúndere, 30.  
 Convêrgere, *reg. verb, has no Past Part.*  
 Convertíre, 141.  
 Copríre, 138.  
 Còrre, *see* cògliere, 85.  
 Córre, 31.  
 Corrispóndere, *see* rispóndere, 67.  
 Costruíre, 142.  
 Créscere, 127.  
 Cuócere, 114.  
 Cucíre, 147.  
 Dáre, 3.  
 Decídere, 32.  
 Dedúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.  
 Delínquere, *reg. verb, has no Past Part., and its Pret. (which is delinquétti) is rare.*  
 Deprimere, *see* esprimere, 106.  
 Desístere, *see* esístere, 131.  
 Difêndere, 33.  
 Digeríre, 143.  
 Díre, 152.  
 Dirígere, 115.  
 Discêndere, *see* scêndere, 53.  
 Discátère, 105.  
 Dissólvere, *see* sólvere, 135.  
 Dissuadére, *see* persuadére, 22.  
 Distáre, *reg. in Pres. of all moods, Pres. Part. lacking, otherwise like stáre, 4.*  
 Distingúere, 69.  
 Distrúggere, *see* strúggere, 122.  
 Divedére (*defect.*): *only Infin. used.*  
 Divídere, 34.  
 Dolére, 15.  
 Dovére, 8.  
 Elêggere, *see* lêggere, 117.  
 Elídere, 35.  
 Eládere, 36.  
 Êmpiere, *see* empíre, 149.  
 Empíre, 149.  
 Êrgere, 70.

Erigere, *see* dirigrere, 115.

Esaurire, 144.

Escire, *see* uscire, 156.

Esclùdere, *see* chiùdere, 28.

Esìgere, 130.

Esistere, 131.

Espèllere, 62.

Esplòdere, 37.

Esprimere, 106.

Èssere, 132.

Estinguere, *see* distinguere, 69.

Estòllere (*defect.*): *Pret. and Past Part. lacking; rest regular.*

Fàre, 2.

Fèndere, 107.

Fièdere (*defect.*): *Pres.* fièdo, fièdi, fiède, fièdono; *Fut., Cond., Imper., and Past Part. lacking; rest regular.*

Figgere, 108.

Fingere, 71.

Folcìre (*defect.*): *Pres.* fòlce; *Imp. Subj.* folcísse.

Fóndere, 63.

Frángere, 72.

Friggere, 116.

Fúngere (*defect.*): *Pres., Imp., and Fut. regular.*

Genuffèttere, 102.

Giacere, 11.

Gìre (*defect.*): *Pres.* gíte; *Imper., gíte; Pres. Subj.,* giámo, giáte; *Pres. Part. lacking; rest regular.*

Giángere, 89.

Illùdere, *see* lùdere, 42.

Impèllere, *see* espèllere, 62.

Imprimere, *see* esprimere, 106.

Incìdere, *see* decìdere, 32.

Incútere, *see* discútere, 105.

Indúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.

Insistere, *see* esistere, 131.

Instàre *is reg.*

Instruire, *see* costruìre, 142.

Intercèdere, *see* succèdere, 110.

Intrìdere, 38.

Intròdúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.

Intrúdere, 39.

Invádere, 40.

Invalére, *Past Part. only* inválso, *otherwise like* valére, 18.

Íre (*defect.*): *Pres.* íte; *Imp. regular; Pret.* ísti, íste; *Fut.* irémo, iréte, iránno; *Imper.* íte; *Imp. Subj.* ísse, íste, íssero; *Past Part.* íto.

Istruire, *see* costruìre, 142.

Lécere, *see* lìcere.

Lèdere, 41.

Lèggere, 117.

Lícere (*defect.*): *Pres.* líce or léce; *Past part.* lítito or lécito.

Lácere (*defect.*): *Past Part. lacking, also first pers. sing. of Indic. Pres. and Pret.; rest regular.*

Ládere, 42.

Mantenére, *see* tenére, 17.

Mèrgere, 43.

Méttere, 104.

Mòlcere (*defect.*): *Pres.* mòlce; *Imp.* molcéva.

Mòrdere, 44.

Morìre, 150.

Muòvere, 111.

Múngere, 91.

Náscere, 128.

Nascóndere, 65.

Negligère, 118.

Nuócere, 129.

Offèndere, 45.

Offerìre, *see* offrìre, 139.

- Offrire, 139.  
 Olire (*defect.*): *Imp.* olíva, olví, olíva, olívano.  
 Opprimere, *see* esprimere, 106.  
 Ostáre *is reg.*  
 Parére, 20.  
 Páve (*defect., Infm. not found*).  
 Percípere (*defect.*): *Pres., Imp., and Fut. regular*; *Past Part.* percêtto.  
 Percuotere, *see* scuotere, 112.  
 Pêrdere, 46.  
 Permanére, *see* rimanére, 16.  
 Persistere, *see* esistere, 131.  
 Persuadére, 22.  
 Piacére, 12.  
 Piângere, 92.  
 Píngere, 93.  
 Piðvere, 133.  
 Pôrgere, 74.  
 Pôrre, 66.  
 Possedére, *see* sedére, 9.  
 Potére, 21.  
 Precídere, *see* decidere, 32.  
 Prêndere, 47.  
 Presúmere, *see* consumere, 73.  
 Prodúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.  
 Protêggere, 119.  
 Provvedére, *Fut. and Cond. uncontracted, otherwise like vedére*, 10.  
 Prúdere, *reg. verb, has no Past Part., and first and second persons are rare throughout.*  
 Púngere, 94.  
 Raccôgliere, *see* cògliere, 85.  
 Rádere, 48.  
 Raggiúngere, *see* giúngere, 89.  
 Rêcere (*defect.*): *Pres.* rêce, rêciono.  
 Recídere, *see* decidere, 32.  
 Redímere, 75.  
 Règgere, 120.  
 Rêndere, 49.  
 Repêllere, *see* espêllere, 62.  
 Reprimere, *see* esprimere, 106.  
 Resistere, *see* esistere, 131.  
 Restáre *is reg.*  
 Rídere, 50.  
 Ridúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.  
 Riêdere (*defect.*): *Pres.* riêdo, riêdi, riêde, riêdono; *Imp.* redíva; *Pret.* redì, redírono; *Pres. Subj.* riêda, riêdano; *Imp. Subj.* riedísse.  
 Riflêttere, 103.  
 Rifúlgere, 51.  
 Rilúcere, 109.  
 Rimanére, 16.  
 Risôlvare (*to dissolve*), *see* sôlvare, 135.  
 Risôlvare (*to determine*), *see* assôlvare, 84.  
 Rispondere, 67.  
 Ristáre, *see* stáre, 4.  
 Ródere, 52.  
 Rómpere, 134.  
 Sálire, 153.  
 Sapére, 6.  
 Scégliere, 86.  
 Scéndere, 53.  
 Scêrnere, 54.  
 Scêrre, *see* scégliere, 86.  
 Scíndere, 76.  
 Sciôgliere, 87.  
 Sciôrrre, *see* sciôgliere, 87.  
 Scomméttere, *see* mêttere, 104.  
 Scopríre, *see* copríre, 138.  
 Scôrgere, 77.  
 Scrívere, 121.  
 Scuotere, 112.  
 Sdrucíre, 148.  
 Sdruscíre, *see* sdrucíre, 148.  
 Sedére, 9.

Sedúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.

Seguíre, 146.

Seppellíre, 145.

Sêrpere (*defect.*): *serpêndo*; *Pres.*

sêrpo, sêrpi, sêrpe, sêrpono; *Imp.*

*regular*; *Pres. Subj.* sêrpa, sêrpano.

Silére (*defect.*): *Pres.* sîli, sîle.

Soffólcere (*defect.*): *Pres.* soffólce;

*Pret.* soffólse; *Past Part.* soffólto.

Sofferíre, *see* soffíre, 140.

Soffíre, 140.

Solére, 14.

Sólvere, 135.

Sopprimere, *see* esprimere, 106.

Soprastáre, *see* stáre, 4.

Sórgere, 78.

Sospêndere, 55.

Sostáre, *is reg.*

Sottostáre, *see* stáre, 4.

Sovvertíre, *see* convertíre, 141.

Spándere, 79.

Spárgere, 56.

Sparíre, 151.

Spêgnere, 95.

Spêndere, 57.

Spêrgere, 58.

Spíngere, 96.

Spôrgere, 80.

Stáre, 4.

Strídere, *reg. verb.*, *has no Past Part.*

Stríngere, 97.

Strúggere, 122.

Succêdere, 110.

Súggere, *reg. verb.*, *has no Past Part.*

Sussistere, *see* esistere, 131.

Tacére, 13.

Tángere (*defect.*): *Pres.* tänge.

Têndere (*trans.*), 59.

Têndere (*intrans.*), *reg. verb.*, *has no*

*Past Part.*

Tenére, 17.

Têrgere, 60.

Tíngere, 98.

Tôgliere, 88.

Tôllere (*defect.*): *Pres.* tôlli, tôle;

*Pres. Subj.* tôlla.

Tôrcere, 81.

Tôrpere (*defect.*): *Pres.* tôrpo, tôrpi,

tôrpe, tôrpono; *Pres. Subj.* tôrpa.

Tôrre, *see* tôgliere, 88.

Tradúrre, *see* condúrre, 123.

Tráere, *see* trárre, 124.

Trárre, 124.

Uccidere, 61.

Udíre, 155.

Úngere, 99.

Úrgere (*defect.*): *Pres.* úrge; *Imp.*

urgéva, urgévano; *Imp. Subj.* ur-

gêsse, urgéssero.

Uscíre, 156.

Valére, 18.

Vedére, 10.

Vêllere, 100.

Veníre, 154.

Vêrre, *see* vèllere, 100.

Vígere (*defect.*): *Pres.* víge; *Imp.*

vigéva.

Vilipêndere, *see* sospêndere, 55.

Víncere, 82.

Vívere, 136.

Volére, 19.

Vôlgere, 83.

## ITALIAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

**A**, to, at, in.

**A'**, **ái**, **al**, *etc.* = **a** + *art.*

**Abbellíto**, beautified.

**Accompagnáre**, accompany.

**Accòrgersi**, perceive.

**Ácqua**, water.

**Ad**, *see* **A**.

**Affacciársi**, place one's self (*at a window*).

**Affrettáre**, hasten.

**Agguantáre**, seize.

**Agostíno**, Gus.

**Álbero**, tree.

**Ále**, wing.

**Alétta**, little wing.

**Alettína**, little wing.

**Alfrédo**, Alfred.

**Allontanáre**, send off.

**Allóra**, then.

**Áltro**, other.

**Amáro**, bitter.

**Ánche**, also, even.

**Andár**, *see* **Andáre**.

**Andáre**, go, to go, going.

**Andársene**, go away.

**Andáto**, gone.

**Anéllo**, ring.

**Animále**, animal.

**Animalíno**, little creature.

**Antíco**, old.

**Ápe**, bee.

**Appéna**, hardly.

**Appôsta**, on purpose.

**Ária**, air.

**Arricchíto**, enriched.

**Arriváre**, arrive.

**Arriváto**, having arrived.

**Ásino**, ass.

**Assalíre**, attack.

**Assênzio**, wormwood.

**Assolúto**, absolute.

**Áttimo**, flash.

**Avánti a**, in front of.

**Avére**, have.

**Avvedérsi di**, perceive.

**Azionáccia**, *from* **Azióne**.

**Azióne**, action.

**Bábbo**, father, papa.

**Badáre**, keep.

**Bagnáre**, bathe.

**Bambíno**, child.

**Bárbaro**, barbarian.

**Barbóne**, water-spaniel.

**Baróne**, baron.

**Bastóne**, stick.

**Bel**, *see* **Béllo**.

**Bellíssimo**, very beautiful.

**Béllo**, beautiful, fine, kind.

**Ben**, *see* **Bêne**.

**Bêne**, well, nicely, much.

**Bêne**, good (*noun*).

**Bócca**, mouth.

**Bôve**, ox.

**Brávo**, worthy.

- Brillàre**, shine.  
**Brútto**, ugly.  
**Bucáto**, pricked.  
**Bugia**, lie.  
**Búio**, dark.  
**Buòno**, good.  
**Buttáre**, throw. *Buttár giù* = swallow.  
**Cadére**, fall.  
**Calzóni**, trousers.  
**Can**, *see Cáne*.  
**Cáne**, dog.  
**Capáce**, capable.  
**Cápo**, head. *Da cápo, daccápo* = once more.  
**Cappèllo**, hat.  
**Carlomágnò**, Charlemagne.  
**Cárne**, flesh.  
**Cása**, house, home.  
**Cascáre**, fall.  
**Cassétta**, drawer.  
**Cassettóne**, bureau.  
**Castèllo**, castle.  
**Cattívo**, bad, naughty.  
**Cèlia**, trick.  
**Cènto**, a hundred.  
**Cercáre**, search.  
**Cèrto**, certain, some.  
**Cespúglio**, bush.  
**Che**, who, which, that.  
**Che**, what. *Che còsa* = what.  
**Che**, that.  
**Che**, than.  
**Chi . . . chi**, one . . . , another.  
**Chiamáre**, call.  
**Chíoca**, sweetmeat.  
**Ci**, there.  
**Cínque**, five.
- Città**, city.  
**Cittadíno**, citizen.  
**Códa**, tail.  
**Cógli**, col, *etc.* = *con* + *art.*  
**Cògliere**, catch, pick.  
**Cóllo**, neck.  
**Cóme**, as, like, how, when.  
**Cominciáre**, begin.  
**Comméttere**, commit.  
**Compágnò**, companion.  
**Cománe**, town. *Cománi* = commons.  
**Con**, with.  
**Confètti**, candy.  
**Conóscere**, know, find out.  
**Cónte**, count..  
**Continovaménte**, continually.  
**Contínuo**, continual.  
**Cónto**, count.  
**Còrpo**, body.  
**Corrèggersi**, reform.  
**Còsa**, thing. *Còsa pùbblica* = government.  
**Così**, so, thus.  
**Creatúra**, creature.  
**Crédere**, believe.  
**Cúì**, whom, whose.  
**Curiosità**, curiosity.  
**Curíoso**, curious, funny.  
**Da**, by, from, as to. *Dalle parti* = at the sides.  
**Daccápo**, *see Cápo*.  
**Dái**, dal, *etc.* = *da* + *art.*  
**Dáre**, give, look.  
**De'**, dégli, déi, del, *etc.* = *di* + *art.*  
**Desidèrio**, desire.  
**Détto**, said, told.  
**Di**, of, than, to, with.

**Dicerto**, surely.  
**Di diétro**, from behind.  
**Diéci**, ten.  
**Diétro**, behind, after. *Di diétro* = from behind. *Diétro a* = after.  
**Dintórni**, neighborhood.  
**Díó**, God.  
**Díre**, say, speak.  
**Dirítto**, right.  
**Discórso**, talk.  
**Disobbediênte**, disobedient.  
**Disperáto**, desperate.  
**Distánza**, distance.  
**Distrúggere**, destroy.  
**Disubbidíênte**, disobedient.  
**Ditíno**, from Díto.  
**Dító**, finger. *Dító gróssó* = thumb.  
**Diventáre**, become.  
**Dódicí**, twelve.  
**Dolóre**, pain.  
**Dópo**, after.  
**Dóve**, where.  
**Dovére**, ought, must.  
**Dúe**, two.  
**Dúnque**, therefore.  
**Duránte**, during.  
**E**, and.  
**Ècco**, this is.  
**Ed**, and.  
**Enríco**, Henry.  
**Èssa**, it.  
**Èsse**, them.  
**Èssere**, be. *Èssere per* = be about to.  
**Èssi**, them.  
**Èsso**, it.  
**Fállo**, fault.  
**Fanciúlo**, child.

**Fáre**, make, let.  
**Farfállá**, butterfly.  
**Fasciáre**, bandage.  
**Férro**, iron.  
**Figliuólo**, child, son.  
**Figurársi**, imagine.  
**Finchè non**, until.  
**Finêstra**, window.  
**Finíre**, finish.  
**Fíno a**, up to.  
**Fióre**, flower.  
**Floríto**, flowery.  
**Firênze**, Florence.  
**Firmaménto**, firmament.  
**Fógliá**, leaf.  
**Fónte**, fountain.  
**Forestiêro**, foreign.  
**Fra**, between, in, to.  
**Frédido**, cold.  
**Frónte**, forehead.  
**Frútto**, fruit.  
**Fuggíre**, flee.  
**Fuôri**, out.  
**Fúria**, haste.  
**Gámba**, leg.  
**Gámbo**, stem.  
**Gátto**, cat.  
**Genitóri**, parents.  
**Già**, already.  
**Giardíno**, garden.  
**Gíglío**, lily.  
**Giorgétto**, Georgie.  
**Giórno**, day.  
**Girár**, see **Giráre**.  
**Giráre**, go around.  
**Giráto**, gone around.  
**Gíro**, turn, circuit.  
**Gíro gíro a**, round and round.



**Giù**, down.  
**Giudizio**, judgment, idea.  
**Gli**, the.  
**Gli**, it.  
**Gli**, to him.  
**Glie**, *see* **Gli**, **Le**.  
**Globo**, globe.  
**Goloso**, glutton, greedy.  
**Governato**, governed.  
**Grande**, big.  
**Grandissimo**, very big.  
**Grido**, shout.  
**Grasso**, big.  
**Guardarsi**, refrain.  
**I**, the.  
**Il**, the.  
**Illuminato**, illumined.  
**Il quäle**, who.  
**Imperatore**, emperor.  
**Impèro**, empire.  
**In**, in.  
**Infatti**, in fact.  
**Infinitamente**, infinitely.  
**Infino**, even.  
**Infocato**, blazing.  
**Ingordigia**, gluttony.  
**Insegnare**, teach.  
**Insetto**, insect.  
**Insieme**, together.  
**Insomma**, in short.  
**Intendimento**, intelligence.  
**Intorno**, around (*adv.*).  
**Intorno a**, around (*prep.*).  
**Invasione**, invasion.  
**Inspirare**, inspire.  
**L'**, *see* **La**, **Le**, **Lo**.  
**La**, the.  
**La**, it, her.

**Là**, there. *Di là* = there.  
**Lacerare**, tear.  
**Ladra**, thief.  
**Ladro**, robber.  
**Lampo**, flash.  
**Lancetta**, hand.  
**Lasciare**, leave, let, let go.  
**Lasciato**, let.  
**Lavorare**, work.  
**Le**, the.  
**Le**, to her, to it.  
**Le**, them.  
**Leone**, lion.  
**Lesto**, quick.  
**Levare**, take away. *Levarsi* (*with direct object*) = get rid of.  
**Levato**, up.  
**Li**, them.  
**Li**, there.  
**Liberò**, free.  
**Lo**, the.  
**Lo**, him, it.  
**Longobardo**, Longobard.  
**Lontano**, distant.  
**Loro**, them, their.  
**Luce**, light.  
**Lucertola**, lizard.  
**Lui**, him, he.  
**Lume**, light.  
**Luminoso**, luminous.  
**Luna**, moon.  
**Ma**, but.  
**Madre**, mother.  
**Maestoso**, majestic.  
**Maestra**, school-mistress.  
**Maestro**, school-master.  
**Maggio**, May.  
**Maggiore**, larger.

**Mái**, ever. *Non mai* = never.

**Malánnno**, harm. *Far malánni*  
= mischief-making.

**Maláta**, ill.

**Maldicênte**, gossip.

**Mále**, badly, ill.

**Mále**, wicked.

**Mámma**, mother, mamma.

**Mandáre**, send.

**Mangiáre**, eat.

**Maniêra**, manner.

**Máno**, hand.

**Mattína**, morning.

**Méno**, less.

**Ménto**, chin.

**Méntre**, while.

**Meraviglióso**, wonderful.

**Metà**, half.

**Méttere**, put. *Méttersi* = begin,  
put on.

**Mèzzo**, half.

**Mèzzo**, middle. *In mèzzo a* = in  
the middle of.

**Mício**, puss, cat.

**Milióne**, million.

**Minacciáre**, threaten.

**Minóre**, smaller.

**Minúto**, minute.

**Mío**, my.

**Môdo**, way.

**Molestáre**, annoy.

**Mólti**, many.

**Mólto**, much.

**Môrdere**, bite.

**Mósca**, fly.

**Móstra**, face.

**Múro**, wall.

**Mutáre**, change.

**Nascósto**, hidden.

**Náso**, nose.

**Náto**, born.

**Ne**, of it, for it.

**Nè**, nor.

**Néi**, nel, etc. = in + *art.*

**Nemméno**, even.

**Nessúno**, nobody.

**Niccolíno**, Nicholas, Nick.

**Nído**, nest.

**No**, no. *Di no* = no.

**Nóbile**, noble.

**Nobiltà**, nobility.

**Nóí**, we, us.

**Nôia**, trouble.

**Non**, not. *Non . . . che* = only.

**Nôstro**, our.

**Nôtte**, night.

**Nôve**, nine.

**Núlla**, nothing.

**Número**, number.

**O**, or.

**O**, oh.

**Ôcchio**, eye.

**Occhióne**, from **Ôcchio**.

**Odóre**, odor.

**Ôgni**, every.

**Ognúno**, everybody.

**Ôltre**, beyond, over.

**Ôra**, now.

**Ôra**, hour.

**Oramái**, at last.

**Origine**, origin.

**Ôro**, gold.

**Orolôgio**, watch.

**Ôtto**, eight.

**Padroncino**, little master.

**Palázzo**, palace.

<b>Panière</b> , basket.	<b>Prêso</b> , near.
<b>Panierino</b> , <i>from Panière</i> .	<b>Prêsto</b> , early.
<b>Pánni</b> , clothes.	<b>Pretêndere</b> , expect.
<b>Paréccchio</b> , some.	<b>Prevalére</b> , prevail.
<b>Parére</b> , seem.	<b>Prîmo</b> , first.
<b>Párte</b> , part, side. <i>Dálle párti</i> = at the sides. <i>A quèsta pártè</i> = to this time.	<b>Prónto</b> , quick.
<b>Participáre</b> , participate.	<b>Púbblîco</b> , public.
<b>Pázzo</b> , step.	<b>Punîre</b> , punish.
<b>Pátto</b> , condition. <i>A pátto che</i> = on condition that.	<b>Púnto</b> , point.
<b>Pe</b> = per il.	<b>Quadrúpede</b> , quadruped.
<b>Pensáre</b> , think.	<b>Qualche</b> , some.
<b>Per</b> , for, in order to, on account of, through, by.	<b>Qualchedúno</b> , somebody.
<b>Perchè</b> , why, because.	<b>Qualcôsa</b> , anything.
<b>Pêrdere</b> , lose.	<b>Qualcúno</b> , somebody.
<b>Perdonáre</b> , pardon.	<b>Quále</b> , <i>see Il quale</i> .
<b>Permêso</b> , permission.	<b>Quándo</b> , when.
<b>Però</b> , therefore, however.	<b>Quánto</b> , as much.
<b>Pésce</b> , fish.	<b>Quattórdici</b> , fourteen.
<b>Pétto</b> , chest.	<b>Quáttro</b> , four.
<b>Plánta</b> , plant.	<b>Que'</b> , <i>quéi</i> , <i>pl. of Quéllo</i> .
<b>Plochiáre</b> , strike.	<b>Quégli</b> , <i>pl. of Quéllo</i> .
<b>Piccíno</b> , tiny, small.	<b>Quel</b> , <i>see Quéllo</i> .
<b>Píccolo</b> , little, small.	<b>Quéllo</b> , that.
<b>Piêde</b> , foot.	<b>Quêsto</b> , this.
<b>Piêno</b> , full.	<b>Qui</b> , here. <i>Di qui</i> = here.
<b>Pigliáre</b> , take.	<b>Quíndi</b> , therefore.
<b>Pínna</b> , fin.	<b>Raccontáre</b> , relate.
<b>Più</b> , more, most.	<b>Raggiúngere</b> , overtake.
<b>Po'</b> , little.	<b>Ragióne</b> , reason.
<b>Pôl</b> , then, too.	<b>Rasênte</b> , close.
<b>Portáre</b> , take, bring.	<b>Recreazióne</b> , recess.
<b>Potére</b> , can, be able.	<b>Refezióne</b> , lunch.
<b>Pôvero</b> , poor.	<b>Rêggere</b> , stand, endure.
<b>Prêndere</b> , take.	<b>Respiráre</b> , breathe.
	<b>Rêttile</b> , reptile.
	<b>Riccádo</b> , Richard.
	<b>Ricominciáre</b> , begin again.
	<b>Ricordársi</b> , remember.

**Rídere**, laugh.

**Ríga**, line. *Di prima ríga* = first-class.

**Ríghettína**, little mark.

**Rimandáre**, send back.

**Rimanére**, remain.

**Rimediáre a**, atone for.

**Rimproveráre**, reprove.

**Ripêtere**, repeat.

**Ripôso**, rest.

**Rispóndere**, reply.

**Risputáre**, spit again.

**Rómpere**, break.

**Rôsa**, rose.

**Rotóndo**, round.

**Rubáre**, steal.

**Sanguinóso**, bloody.

**Sapére**, know, hear.

**Saporáccio**, *from Sapóre*.

**Sapóre**, taste.

**Sásso**, stone.

**Scappáre**, run away.

**Scéna**, scene.

**Scénder**, *see Scéndere*.

**Scéndere**, descend.

**Scuôla**, school.

**Se**, if, whether.

**Se**, *see Si*.

**Sè**, itself, himself, herself.

**Secóndo che**, according as.

**Segnáto**, marked.

**Seguíre**, turn out.

**Sèi**, six.

**Sèmpre**, always.

**Senése**, Sienese.

**Sentíre**, taste, hear.

**Sénza**, without.

**Sérpe**, snake.

**Servitóre**, servant.

**Sessánta**, sixty.

**Sétte**, seven.

**Sfacciatággine**, impudence.

**Si**, himself, herself, itself.

**Si**, yes, so.

**Signóra**, lady.

**Signóre**, gentleman.

**Signoría**, rule.

**Símile**, like.

**Smisuráto**, boundless.

**Soáve**, sweet.

**Solaménte**, only.

**Sóle**, sun.

**Sollécito**, early, brisk.

**Sólo**, alone.

**Sommáto**, added.

**Sópra**, on, above. *Di sópra* = up, above.

**Sorélla**, sister.

**Sorellína**, *from Sorélla*.

**Sórtte**, lucky.

**Sospettáre**, suspect.

**Sospétto**, suspicion.

**Sostégno**, support.

**Sótto**, under. *Di sótto* = down, underneath.

**Sparíre**, disappear.

**Spicchio**, slice.

**Spína**, thorn.

**Sputáre**, spit.

**Stánza**, room.

**Stáre**, stay, stand.

**Stélla**, star.

**Stéssso**, himself.

**Stéssso**, same.

**Stéssso**, even.

**Stracciáre**, tear.

**Strétto**, close, tight.**Strilláre**, scream.**Su**, on, up.**Su'**, *sul*, *etc.* = **su** + *art.***Súbito**, at once.**Súo**, its, his, her.**Tángo**, so much, so, much.**Tángo . . . quánto**, both . . . and.**Te**, thee, you.**Témpo**, time.**Tenúto**, held.**Térra**, earth, ground, land.**Território**, territory.**Ti**, thee, you.**Tiráre**, throw, draw. *Tídr fúdrí*, take out.**Tócco**, one o'clock.**Tornáre**, return, returning.**Tórno tórno a**, round and round.**Toscáno**, Tuscan.**Tra**, among, to.**Tranquilláménte**, tranquilly.**Trátto**: *a un trátto* = all at once.**Traversáre**, cross.**Tre**, three.**Trédici**, thirteen.**Trónco**, trunk.**Trováre**, find.**Tu**, thou, you.**Túo**, thy, your.**Tútto**, all. *Per tútto* = everywhere. *Tútti e dúe* = both; *tútti e tre* = all three; *etc.***Uccellíno**, *from Uccello*.**Uccélló**, bird.**Un**, a, one.**Úna**, a, one.**Úndici**, eleven.**Úno**, a, one.**Úovo**, egg.**Urláre**, yell.**Úscio**, door.**Vassoíno**, tray.**Vedére**, see.**Ventiquáttro**, twenty-four.**Verità**, truth.**Véro**, true.**Véscovo**, bishop.**Vésa**, wasp.**Vestíre**, dress.**Vía**, off, away, so forth. *Sometimes used instead of a verb of motion.***Viággio**, way, journey.**Vicíno**, near.**Vióla**, violet.**Vióttola**, path.**Víso**, face.**Víspo**, lively.**Viziáccio**, *from Vizio*.**Vizio**, vice.**Vóce**, voice.**Vógliá**, desire.**Volére**, wish.**Volontariáménte**, voluntarily.**Vólta**, time.**Voltár**, *see Voltáre*.**Voltáre**, turn.**Zámpa**, paw, foot.**Zampína**, little paw.**Zanzára**, mosquito.**Zimbélló**, laughing-stock.

## ENGLISH-ITALIAN VOCABULARY.

- A**, un, úno, úna.  
**Africa**, África.  
**After**, dópo.  
**Ago**, fa.  
**Aim**, miráre.  
**Air**, ária.  
**All**, tútto.  
**Alone**, sólo.  
**Although**, sebbène.  
**Always**, sèmpre.  
**Amaze**, meravigliáre.  
**America**, Amériica.  
**An**, *see* **A**.  
**Ancient**, antíco.  
**And**, e.  
**Another**, un áltro.  
**April**, apríle, *m*.  
**Around**, intórno.  
**As**, cóme.  
**As . . . as**, quánto, tánto . . . cóme.  
**Asia**, Ásia.  
**At**, a.  
**Attach**, attaccáre.  
**August**, agóstó.  
**Be**, èssere, *irreg.* (53, *a*).  
**Beam**, tráve, *m. or f.*  
**Beast**, béstia.  
**Beautiful**, béllo.  
**Because**, perchè.  
**Begin**, cominciáre.  
**Believe**, crédere.  
**Big**, gròsso.  
**Bird**, uccéllo.  
**Black**, néro.  
**Blood**, sánque, *m*.  
**Boil**, bollíre.  
**Born**, náto. *Pl.*: náti, *m.*; náte, *f*.  
**Boy**, ragázze.  
**Branch**, rámo.  
**Bread**, páne, *m*.  
**Brother**, fratéllo, *m*.  
**Bubble**, vescichétta.  
**But**, ma.  
**By**, da. *By chance* = per cáso.  
**Call**, chiamáre.  
**Capital**, capitále, *f*.  
**Car**, vagóne, *m*.  
**Care**, cúra.  
**Carriage**, carròzza.  
**Carry**, portáre.  
**Case**, cáso.  
**Ceiling**, pálco.  
**Chance**, cáso. *By chance* = per cáso.  
**Charged**, cárico.  
**Charity**, carità, *f*.  
**Charles**, Cárlo.  
**Choose**, scégliere, *irreg.*  
**Christopher**, Cristòforo.  
**Circle**, tóndo.  
**City**, città, *f*.  
**Cloud**, núvola.  
**Club**, bastóne, *m*.  
**Coat**, ábito.

<b>Collect</b> , raccôgliere, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Emmanuel</b> , Emmanuêle.
<b>Columbus</b> , Colômbô.	<b>Emperor</b> , imperatôre, <i>m.</i>
<b>Come back</b> , tornâre.	<b>Empty</b> , vuôto.
<b>Companion</b> , compâgno.	<b>End</b> , terminâre.
<b>Confined</b> , tenúto.	<b>Enemy</b> , nemîco.
<b>Construct</b> , costruîre, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Escape</b> , scappâre.
<b>Continue</b> , seguitâre.	<b>Europe</b> , Eurôpa.
<b>Contrary</b> , contrârio.	<b>Even</b> , ânce.
<b>Cool</b> , raffreddârsi.	<b>Ever</b> , mâi.
<b>Corner</b> , cânto.	<b>Every</b> , ôgni.
<b>Country</b> , paése, <i>m.</i>	<b>Everything</b> , tûtto.
<b>Cover</b> , coprîre, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Everywhere</b> , per tûtto.
<b>Creature</b> , animâle, <i>m.</i>	<b>Eye</b> , <i>noun</i> , ôcchio.
<b>Crumb</b> , brîciola.	<b>Eye</b> , <i>vb.</i> , occhiâre.
<b>Crush</b> , schiacciâre.	<b>Fall</b> , cadûta.
<b>Dark</b> , búio.	<b>Family</b> , famîglia, <i>f.</i>
<b>Day</b> , giòrno.	<b>Far</b> , lontâno.
<b>December</b> , dicêmbre, <i>m.</i>	<b>Father</b> , pâdre, <i>m.</i> , bábbo.
<b>Dense</b> , dênso.	<b>February</b> , febbrâio.
<b>Department</b> , dipartimêto.	<b>Fief</b> , fêudo.
<b>Discover</b> , scoprîre, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Fifth</b> , quînto.
<b>Distance</b> , distânza.	<b>Find</b> , trovâre.
<b>Divide</b> , dividere, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Finger</b> , dîto. <i>Pl. dîta, f.</i>
<b>Do</b> , fâre, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Fire</b> , fuôco.
<b>Dominion</b> , domínio.	<b>First</b> , prîmo. <i>Adv.</i> , prîma.
<b>Door</b> , úscio.	<b>Five</b> , cînque.
<b>Down</b> , giù.	<b>Flat</b> , piâtto.
<b>Dream</b> , sognâre.	<b>Flee</b> , fuggîre.
<b>Drop</b> , gócciola. <i>Drop by drop</i> = a gócciola a gócciola.	<b>Flower</b> , fiôre, <i>m.</i>
<b>Duke</b> , dúca, <i>m.</i>	<b>Fly</b> , volâre.
<b>Dungeon</b> , cárcere, <i>f.</i>	<b>Food</b> , mangiâre, <i>m.</i>
<b>Dust</b> , pólvore, <i>f.</i>	<b>For</b> , per. <i>For yourself (conjunctive)</i> = vi, si.
<b>Earn</b> , guâdagnâre.	<b>Form</b> , formâre.
<b>Earth</b> , térra.	<b>Fort</b> , fortézza.
<b>Eight hundred</b> , ottocênto.	<b>Forth</b> , fuôri.
<b>Eighty</b> , ottânta.	<b>Forty</b> , quarânta.
<b>Either</b> . . . or, o . . . o.	<b>Four</b> , quâttro.

**Four hundred**, quattrocênto.

**France**, Frância, *f*.

**Friday**, venerdì, *m*.

**Friend**, amîco, *m*.

**From**, da.

**Fruit**, frûtto.

**Furniture**, mobîlia.

**Genoa**, Gênova.

**Give**, dâre, *irreg.*

**Go**, andâre, *irreg.*

**Good**, buôno.

**Grain**, grâno.

**Great**, grânde.

**Ground**, târra.

**Grove**, boschétto.

**Grow up**, venîr su, *irreg.*

**Gun**, schiôppo, fucîle, *m*.

**Hand**, mâno, *f*.

**Happen**, accadére, *irreg.*

**Hardly**, appéna.

**Hasten**, affrettârsi.

**Hate**, odiâre.

**Have**, avére, *irreg.* (53, b).

**He**, égli, lúi.

**Heat**, câldo.

**Her**, la, le, lêi.

**Herb**, érba.

**Here**, qua.

**High**, âlto.

**Him**, lo, gli, lúi. *To him* = gli, a lúi.

**Himself**, si.

**His**, súo.

**History**, stôria.

**Holiday**, fêsta.

**Honest**, onêsto.

**However**, tuttavá.

**Hunter**, cacciátore, *m*.

**I**, io.

**If**, se.

**Imagine**, immagináre.

**In**, in.

**Indeed**, davvéro.

**Inhabit**, abitâre.

**Inside**, didéntro.

**Instance**, esêmpio.

**Intense**, vívo.

**Intention**, intenzióne, *f*.

**Into**, in.

**It**, lo, la, égli, gli.

**Italian**, italiáno.

**Italy**, Itália, *f*.

**Its**, súo, súa.

**Itself**, si.

**Jailer**, carceriére, *m*.

**January**, gennáio.

**July**, lúglio.

**June**, giúgno.

**King**, re, *m*.

**Know**, sapére, *irreg.*, conóscere  
(= *be acquainted with*), *irreg.*

**Land**, paése, *m.*, târra.

**Large**, grânde.

**Last**, último (*precedes noun*).

*Last year* = l' áнно scórso.

**Latter**, quésto. *The latter* = quésti, *m. sing.*

**Leaf**, fôglia.

**Leap-year**, bisestîle, *m*.

**Learn**, imparâre.

**Left**, sinístra.

**Lid**, têsto.

**Lift**, sollevâre.

**Light**, lúce, *f*.

**Like**, cóme.

**Little** (= *small*), píccolo, piccîno.



<b>Little</b> (= <i>a small quantity</i> ), pòco.	<b>Not</b> , non.
<i>Little by little</i> = a pòco a pòco.	<b>November</b> , novèmbre.
<b>Live</b> , vivere, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Now</b> , óra.
<b>Loaded</b> , carico.	<b>Object</b> , oggètto.
<b>Lorraine</b> : <i>of Lorraine</i> = lorenése.	<b>Observe</b> , osservàre.
<b>Loud</b> , fòrte.	<b>Oceanica</b> , Oceània.
<b>Low</b> , báссо.	<b>October</b> , ottóbre.
<b>Lower</b> , abbassàre.	<b>Of</b> , di. <i>Of them</i> = ne.
<b>Man</b> , uòmo, <i>pl.</i> uòmini.	<b>On</b> , sópra, su ( <i>before vow.</i> , sur).
<b>Many</b> , mólti, <i>m.</i> , mólte, <i>f.</i>	<b>One</b> , úno.
<b>March</b> , márzo.	<b>One's self</b> , si.
<b>Mask</b> , máschera.	<b>Only</b> , sólo ( <i>adj.</i> ), non . . . che ( <i>adv.</i> ).
<b>May</b> , mággio.	<b>Opposite</b> , oppósto.
<b>Me</b> , mi, me.	<b>Or</b> , o.
<b>Melon</b> , cocòmero.	<b>Other</b> , áltro.
<b>Merchant</b> , mercànte, <i>m.</i>	<b>Ought</b> , dovère, <i>irreg.</i>
<b>Middle</b> , mézzo.	<b>Out</b> , fuòri.
<b>Mignonette</b> , amoríno.	<b>Outside</b> , difuòri, <i>m.</i>
<b>Mine</b> , mío.	<b>Over there</b> , laggiù.
<b>Moisture</b> , umidità, <i>f.</i>	<b>Pace</b> , páссо.
<b>Monday</b> , lunedì, <i>m.</i>	<b>Parents</b> , genitóri, <i>m. pl.</i>
<b>Month</b> , mése, <i>m.</i>	<b>Paris</b> , Parígi.
<b>Moon</b> , lúna.	<b>Parrot</b> , pappagállo.
<b>More</b> , più.	<b>Part</b> , párte, <i>f.</i>
<b>Mortify</b> , mortificàre.	<b>Peasant</b> , contadíno.
<b>Most</b> , il più.	<b>Perfectly</b> , pròprio.
<b>Mr.</b> , signór.	<b>Perhaps</b> , fórse.
<b>My</b> , mío.	<b>Persuade</b> , persuadére, <i>irreg.</i>
<b>Name</b> , nóme, <i>m.</i>	<b>Phillip</b> , Filíppo.
<b>Napoleon</b> , Napoleóne.	<b>Place</b> , luògo.
<b>Near</b> , vicíno a.	<b>Placed</b> , pósto.
<b>Need</b> , bisógno.	<b>Plainly</b> , schiettaménte.
<b>Never</b> , non . . . mái.	<b>Plant</b> , piánta.
<b>Nice</b> , gentíle.	<b>Point</b> , púnto.
<b>Ninety</b> , novánta.	<b>Poor</b> , pòvero.
<b>No</b> , no.	<b>Pot</b> , péntola.
<b>Nobody</b> , nessúno.	<b>Present</b> , presentàre.
<b>Nor</b> , nè.	

<b>Prevent</b> , impedíre.	<b>Seven</b> , sètte.
<b>Principle</b> , princípio.	<b>Shake</b> , scuòtere, <i>irreg.</i>
<b>Prison</b> , prigión, <i>f.</i>	<b>Ship</b> , náve, <i>f.</i>
<b>Prisoner</b> , prigioniero.	<b>Shoot</b> , bárb.
<b>Profession</b> , professión, <i>f.</i>	<b>Short</b> , córto.
<b>Purpose</b> , úso.	<b>Show off</b> , far vedére, <i>irreg.</i>
<b>Quantity</b> , quantità, <i>f.</i>	<b>Side</b> , párt, <i>f.</i>
<b>Question</b> , dománda.	<b>Silence</b> , silénzio.
<b>Rain</b> , piòggia.	<b>Sinister</b> , sínistro.
<b>Raise</b> , leváre.	<b>Sir</b> , signóre, <i>m.</i>
<b>Rare</b> , ráro.	<b>Sixty</b> , sessánta.
<b>Recognized</b> , conosciúto.	<b>Sky</b> , ciélo.
<b>Relate</b> , raccontáre.	<b>Small</b> , píccolo, piccín.
<b>Remain</b> , rimanére, <i>irreg.</i> , restáre.	<b>Smoke</b> , fúmo.
<b>Repeat</b> , ripétère.	<b>So</b> , cosí.
<b>Reply</b> , rispóndere, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>So as to</b> , per.
<b>Resolve</b> , risciógliere, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Some</b> , quálche.
<b>Rest</b> , posáre.	<b>Somebody else</b> , qualchedun' ál-
<b>Right</b> , dèstra.	tro.
<b>Rise</b> , salíre, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Sometimes</b> , qualchevòlta.
<b>Room</b> , stánza.	<b>So much</b> , tánto.
<b>Root</b> , radíce, <i>f.</i>	<b>Son</b> , figlio.
<b>Round</b> , rotóndo.	<b>Sort</b> , sòrta.
<b>Rule</b> , signoría.	<b>Spaniard</b> , spagnuòlo.
<b>Sacrifice</b> , sacrificzio.	<b>Speak</b> , parláre.
<b>Sail</b> , navigáre.	<b>Spider</b> , rágno, rágnolo.
<b>Sailor</b> , marináro.	<b>Sprouted</b> , germogliáto.
<b>Same</b> , stésso ( <i>precedes noun</i> ).	<b>Stalk</b> , fústo.
<b>Satisfy</b> , contentáre.	<b>Star</b> , stélla.
<b>Saturday</b> , sábat.	<b>Steam</b> , vapóre, <i>m.</i>
<b>Say</b> , díre, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Straight</b> , dirítto.
<b>Sea</b> , máre, <i>m.</i>	<b>Study</b> , <i>noun</i> , stúdio.
<b>Second</b> , secóndo.	<b>Study</b> , <i>vb.</i> , studiáre.
<b>See</b> , vedére, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Sun</b> , sóle, <i>m.</i>
<b>Seed</b> , séme, <i>m.</i>	<b>Sunday</b> , doménica.
<b>Sent</b> , mandáto.	<b>Support</b> , mantenére, <i>irreg.</i>
<b>September</b> , settèmbre, <i>m.</i>	<b>Surprised</b> , sorpréso.
<b>Service</b> , servízio.	<b>Surround</b> , circondáre.

<b>Table</b> , távola.	<b>Tuscan</b> , toscáno.
<b>Take</b> , prèndere, <i>irreg.</i>	<b>Twelve</b> , dódici.
<b>Tear</b> , raschiàre.	<b>Twenty-eight</b> , ventòtto.
<b>Than</b> , che, di.	<b>Twenty-nine</b> , ventinòve.
<b>Thanks</b> , grázie, <i>f. pl.</i>	<b>Twig</b> , ramoscéllo.
<b>That</b> , <i>conj.</i> , che.	<b>Two</b> , dúe.
<b>That</b> , <i>rel. pron.</i> , che.	<b>Under</b> , sótto.
<b>That</b> , <i>demons. pron.</i> , quéllo.	<b>Unfortunate</b> , infelíce.
<b>The</b> , il, lo, la, i, gli, le.	<b>Unhappy</b> , sventuráto.
<b>Them</b> , li, le, lóro. <i>Of them</i> = ne.	<b>Union</b> , unióne, <i>f.</i>
<b>Then</b> , pói.	<b>Unite</b> , raccògliere, <i>irreg.</i>
<b>There</b> , là, lì.	<b>Until</b> , <i>prep.</i> , fino a.
<b>Therefore</b> , però.	<b>Until</b> , <i>conj.</i> , finchè . . . non.
<b>They</b> , éssi, ésse, lóro.	<b>Us</b> , nói, ci ( <i>conjunctive</i> ).
<b>Thick</b> , gróssso.	<b>Usual</b> , usáto.
<b>Thing</b> , còsa.	<b>Vapor</b> , vapóre, <i>m.</i>
<b>Think</b> , pensàre.	<b>Vegetable</b> , vegetábile, <i>m.</i>
<b>Third</b> , tézro.	<b>Very</b> , mólto, tánto.
<b>Thirtieth</b> , trentésimo.	<b>Victor</b> , Vittòrio.
<b>Thirty</b> , trénta.	<b>Villa</b> , vílla.
<b>Thirty-first</b> , trentésimo prímo.	<b>Village</b> , villággio.
<b>Thirty-one</b> , trentúno, trentún.	<b>Water</b> , ácqua.
<b>This</b> , quésto.	<b>Way</b> (= <i>manner</i> ), maniéra.
<b>Thousand</b> , mílle.	<b>We</b> , nói.
<b>Three</b> , tre.	<b>Web</b> , téla.
<b>Three hundred</b> , trecénto.	<b>Wednesday</b> , mercoledì, <i>m.</i>
<b>Thursday</b> , giovedì, <i>m.</i>	<b>Week</b> , settimána.
<b>Thus</b> , cosí.	<b>What</b> , <i>interrog. and exclam.</i> , che.
<b>Time</b> , vólta, témpo. <i>Another time</i> : <i>use vólta.</i>	<b>What</b> , <i>rel.</i> , quéllo che.
<b>To</b> , a. <i>To him</i> = gli.	<b>When</b> , quándo.
<b>Together</b> , insiéme.	<b>Where</b> , dóve.
<b>Too</b> (= <i>also</i> ), ánche.	<b>Which</b> , che.
<b>Too</b> (= <i>excessively</i> ), tróppo.	<b>While</b> , méntre.
<b>Tree</b> , álbero.	<b>Who</b> , <i>rel.</i> , che.
<b>Trunk</b> , trónco.	<b>Whom</b> , <i>rel.</i> , cúí.
<b>Tuesday</b> , martedì, <i>m.</i>	<b>Willingly</b> , volentiéri.
<b>Turn</b> , giráre.	<b>Wind</b> , vènto.

**Window,** finêstra.

**With,** con.

**Without,** sênza.

**Wood,** bôsko.

**Word,** parôla.

**Working-day,** giòrno di lavôro.

**World,** móndo.

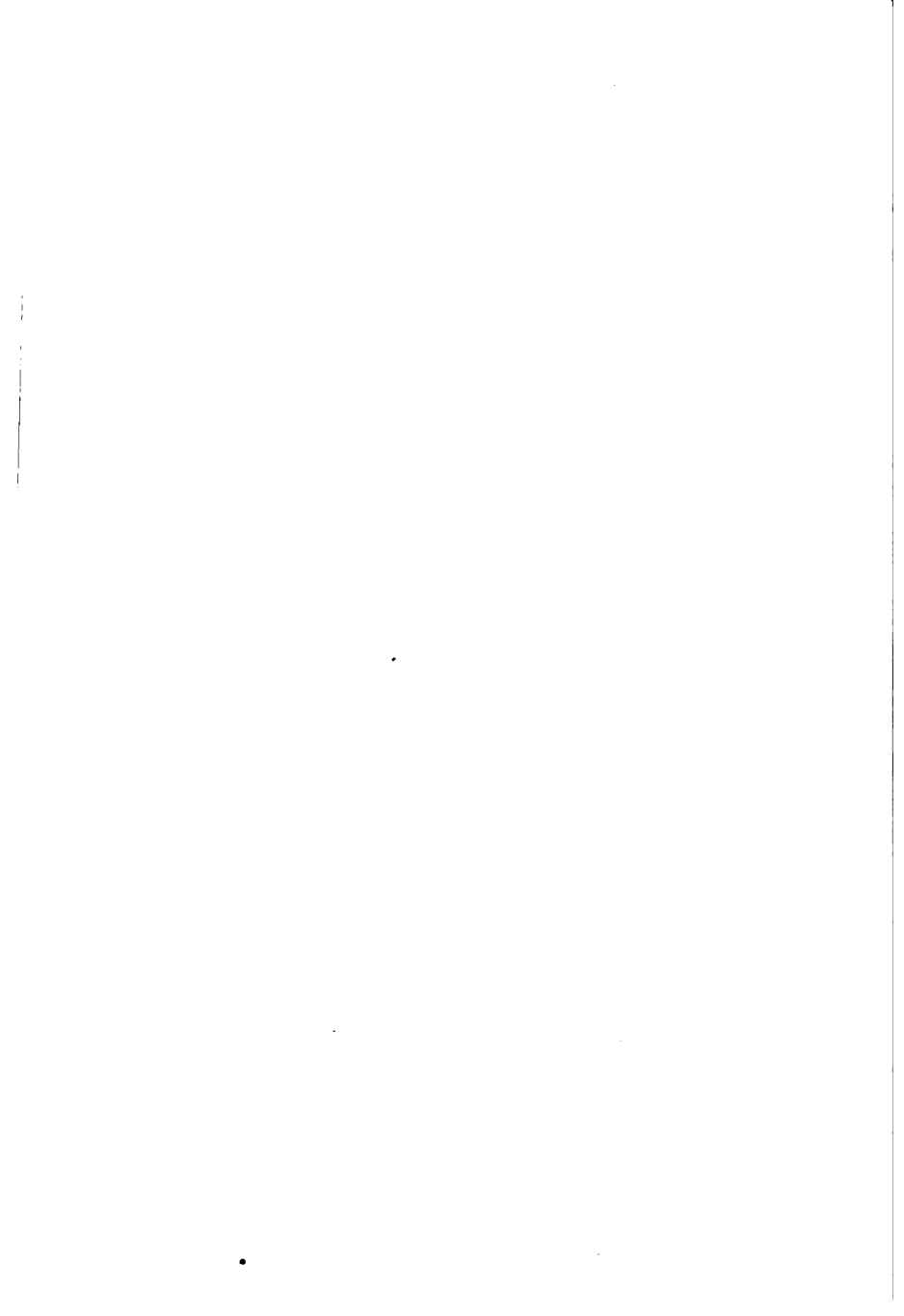
**Year,** áнно.

**Yes,** già.

**You,** vói, vi, Lêi, la, le. *To you*  
= vi, le.

**Your,** vôstro, Súo.

**Yourself,** vi, si. *For yourself* =  
vi, si.



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in camp 1. & adv. without  
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Wagon.

Wagon.

Wagon.

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Good from iperun

Noted again Sp. Nations  
putting their finger in  
the eye of the Sp.

Zarncke  
Lun' Friar Bales  
(allegations)

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